The New-York Times.

VOL. XVI.....NO. 4860. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 24, 1867. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

Advices to Last Evening by Ocean Telegraph.

The Probabilities of War Between France and Prussia.

PREPARATIONS FOR AN APPEAL TO ARMS

Alarm on the Stock Exchange and Expected Panic.

Return of Marshal McMahon from Algeria—Revocation of Furloughs.

Mr. Gladstone Censured by the British Reform Party.

FRANCE.

Return of Marshal McMahon from Algeria—All Furloughs to Army Officers Terminated.

PARIS, Tuesday, April 23.

Marshal McMAHON, Duke of Magenta, has arrived in Paris from Algeria, whence he had been recalled by the Emperor. The French furloughs have all been ended, and the officers have been ordered to drill the reserves.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

Financial.

LONDON, Tuesday, April 23—Noon.

United States Bonds have declined ½, and Erie and Illinois have declined ¼.

LONDON, Tuesday, April 23—Evening.

The Money market is quiet and steady.

Consols are quoted at 90¾ for money.

American Securities closed this evening at the following rates:

Erie shares	36½
Illinois Centrals	74½
U. S. Five-Twenty bonds (ex. dividend)	69¾

FRANKFORT, Tuesday, April 23—Evening.

United States Bonds closed at 73¾ for the issue of 1862.

Consols	90¾
Erie Railway Shares	36½
Illinois Central Railway Shares	74
United States Bonds, (ex-coupon)	69

Commercial.

LIVERPOOL, Tuesday, April 23—Noon.

Breadstuffs are quiet and unchanged. Cotton has declined ⅛d. for Middling Uplands.

LONDON, Tuesday, April 23—Noon.

Sugar is firm at 24s. for No. 12, Dutch standard.

LIVERPOOL, Tuesday, April 23—Evening.

COTTON—The market is very dull and prices have still further declined. The sales to-day have not exceeded 6,000 bales. Middling Uplands 10¾d.

BREADSTUFFS—The market is quiet. Wheat, 13s. 9d. for No. 1 Red, and 14s. 3d. for California White. Corn, 43s. 6d. for Mixed Western. Barley, 4s. 10d. Oats 3s. 6d. Peas 45s.

PROVISIONS—The market is quiet and generally unchanged. Pork, 77s. 6d. Bacon, 39s. Beef, 125s. Lard, 80s. 6d. Cheese, 60s.

PRODUCE—Spirits—Petroleum, 1s.; Refined Petroleum, 1s. 4d. Ashes, 34s. for Pots. Spirits Turpentine has declined 3d., and is now quoted at 36s. 6d. Resin is dull and lower at 14s. for fine, and 8s. for Common. Tallow, 44s. 6d. Cloverseed, 57s.

LIVERPOOL, Tuesday, April 23—Evening.

COTTON.—The Cotton market is very dull and tends downward. The sales to-day have been 6,000 bales. The closing prices are: Middling Uplands, 10¾d.; Middling Orleans, 11d.

The advices from Manchester are unfavorable, the market in that city for Goods and Yarns being dull and prices declining.

BREADSTUFFS, &c.—The market is quiet. Corn, 43s. 9d. for Mixed Western. Oats, 3s. 7d. Barley, 4s. 9d. Ashes, 34s. Lard, 50s. 6d. Petroleum, 1s. 4d. Corn, 43s. for mixed Western. Pig Iron, 52s. Linseed, 66s. for Calcutta. Linseed Cakes, £9 10. Oils quiet at £131 for Sperm and £39 for Whale and Linseed.

ANTWERP, Tuesday, April 23—Evening.

Petroleum 45½ francs ₱ barrel for Standard White.

MARINE.

Arrivals Out.

QUEENSTOWN, Tuesday, April 23.

The Cunard steamship *Olympus*, Capt. WALKER, which sailed from New-York on the 10th of April, arrived here to-day on the way to Liverpool.

QUEENSTOWN, Tuesday, April 23.

The Inman steamship *City of Antwerp*, Capt. MIREHOUSE, which left New-York on the 13th of April, arrived here to-day *en route* for Liverpool.

LIVERPOOL, Tuesday, April 23.

The ship *Sarah March*, Capt. DUNCAN, from San Francisco Nov. 29, arrived at this port to-day.

The ship *Sardis* sailed to-day for San Francisco.

CANADA.

Confederation Council—Opening of Welland Canal.

MONTREAL, Tuesday, April 23.

The *Minerve* states that the delegates of the Province recently in London are to form the future Privy Council of the Confederation, and have already come to an understanding upon many points of organization.

About thirty schooners are riding at anchor in the harbor, the water being too high for mooring them at the wharf.

The canal will be opened on the 2d of May, when the mail line of steamers will commence running their regular trips.

The Funeral of Bishop Timon.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Tuesday, April 23.

The funeral cortege of the late Bishop TIMON to-day was grand and imposing. The procession numbered by thousands, and, consisting of Bishops, clergy and various societies, passed through the principal streets to the Roman Catholic Cathedral, where a grand Requiem Mass was celebrated for the repose of the soul of the beloved and deeply lamented Bishop. The choir consisted of 100 performers, and the music was most solemn and touching. Thousands of citizens lined the streets through which the procession passed. Bishop KENDRICK, of St. Louis, preached the funeral sermon.

The following prelates were in attendance at the funeral: Archbishops McClosky, of New-York; Kenrick, of St. Louis; Bishops Lynch, of Toronto; Farrell, of Hamilton; Lefevre, of Detroit; Rappe, of Cleveland; Williams, of Boston; Conroy, of Albany; Grosbriend, of Burlington; Loughlin, of Brooklyn, and Domininci, of Pittsburgh.

Police Regulations in the Second District—Order of Gen. Sickles.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Tuesday, April 23.

Gen. SICKLES has issued an order rearranging the sub-districts in his department, and providing additional regulations for the same. He forbids the sale or gift of liquors to United States soldiers, sailors or marines.

Among the provisions of the order is the following:

"Post commanders will exercise a supervision over all magistrates, sheriffs, deputy sheriffs and police within their commands, and will, whenever necessary for the preservation of order and the efficient discharge of their duties, assume command of the police force."

WASHINGTON.

AFFAIRS AT THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, April 23.

THE VACANT POST-OFFICES.

Those people who may be dependent upon a Post-office not now provided with a Postmaster—like Newburgh, for instance—must not be needlessly alarmed at the anxious inquiries of the Postmaster-General for information as to the nearest Post-office in their vicinity, as, if the discontinuance of the vacant office was seriously contemplated, the Postmaster-General has a spice of humor in him, and loves a good joke at the expense of his political opponents, especially if he can thereby illustrate the folly of any of their political measures. But it is not certain that the Tenure of Office Act affects Post-offices, and if it does, there is good authority for saying that the Department contemplates meeting the necessities of the vacant offices by the appointment of special agents under the general law for that purpose.

CONOVER NOT YET SENTENCED.

SANFORD CONOVER, the well known false witness, who was convicted two months ago of perjury, for false swearing before the Judiciary Committee, remains in jail here yet, and has not been sentenced. Various reasons are assigned for this delay, but the one most probable is the fact that so long as he is not sentenced his testimony is competent, and he is supposed to be in possession of some facts which the Judiciary Committee may think necessary to their investigations. His unsupported evidence, however, will not have much weight anywhere.

AN ARMY OF OFFICE-SEEKERS.

Eleven thousand applications have been received by the United States Marshal of the Supreme Court for the position of Registers in Bankruptcy. There are less than two hundred and fifty appointments, and it requires the labor of a corps of clerks to file and indorse the papers.

APPOINTMENTS CONFIRMED.

The State Department was probably the most successful of any in securing the confirmation of its various appointments at the late session of the Senate. The number of nominations which failed will probably not exceed ten. Aside from the Austrian Mission and the Havana Consulate, but half a dozen other places are vacant. Among them are Hilo, Sandwich Islands; Campeachy, Mexico, and Turnez, Peru. The nominations for Governor of Idaho Territory and Secretary of Colorado Territory also failed, but the old incumbents remain. During the session some twenty Vice-Consuls, at remote points, whose appointments have been temporary, were nominated and confirmed as full Consuls, in order that there might be no question as to the effect of the Civil Tenure Law upon them.

PERSONAL ITEMS.

GEORGE PEABODY, Esq., has arrived in the city and is the guest of Sir FREDERICK BRUCE, the British Minister.

Senators MORTON and HOWE left for their homes to-night. Senator DIXON and family leave for Connecticut on Thursday. Senator and Mrs. SUMNER will occupy their residence here until about June.

Gov. ANDREW, of Massachusetts, arrived this morning and is in attendance upon the Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

THE CLOSE OF THE EXECUTIVE SESSION—BUT FEW OFFICES LEFT UNFILLED—"COMPROMISES"—PICTURE OF POLITICIANS—HOW THE APPOINTMENTS WERE MADE—CAMERON—THE NEW-YORK OFFICES—THE NEW-ORLEANS HOBBY.

From Our Regular Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Monday, April 22, 1867.

The most remarkable Executive Session which the Senate probably ever held closed at 9:30 o'clock on Saturday night. It had been agreed to adjourn *sine die* at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, and a single member had the power of compelling an adjournment at that hour by objecting to an extension of the time, but unanimous consent was obtained, first, to extend the session to 5 o'clock, and, second, to take a recess when that hour arrived until 8 o'clock, in order to give the President an opportunity to furnish some further names in the place of those rejected during the afternoon. In order to aid the President, several Senators, of strong Radical proclivities, did not hesitate to visit him—one or two for the first time—and make suggestions of eminently proper names to fill certain vacant offices. They succeeded to some extent, and to some extent they did not succeed; but the result was that they were so well satisfied with what they did accomplish, that they reciprocated the President's accommodating spirit by confirming several honest and highly respectable Democrats for important places. In fact, both the President and Senate were so well satisfied with the last day's work that, at the hour of adjournment on Saturday, there was a mutual willingness on the part of each to receive congratulations over the fact that but very few offices of any importance had been left unfilled.

I shall not assume the *rôle* of a carping critic, and asperse the motives of those Senators who visited the President, or who accepted what may be called "compromises" with reference to the claims of rival candidates. The fact was patent at the outset that the power to make officers was equally divided; neither the nominating power nor the confirming power could accomplish anything without the aid of the other. It was a situation which, in the very nature of things, suggested, if it did not demand, a compromise, and those who were the first to accept the situation, and act upon it, have made the most out of it; those who held out longest have made the least. Some of the most prominent Radicals have been the most successful, and have done in this case what they refused to do when it was a matter of legislative policy—viz.: met the President halfway. In the one case they believed they had all the power, and the result justified them; in the other they knew they had only half, and they took half a loaf.

But, aside from the motives which may have actuated either the President or the Senate, there is one result very gratifying to all, and which is not being estimated at its full weight. It is this: In consequence of the long contests for many of the prominent offices, unusually good selections have finally been made in most cases. The number of candidates presented and rejected for the same office in some instances reaches as high as eight or ten—the rejections being based upon either political or personal disqualifications. This stimulated the President and his Democratic friends to send in their best men, in the hope that the Republican Senate would take a moderate, honest and thoroughly respectable Democrat, rather than fail to fill the office. This expectation was often realized, especially if the candidate thus presented had a good war record. And on the other side, the Republicans, in order to secure the approval of their candidates by the President, have striven to present their most acceptable men. I know of but few exceptions to this general estimate. Here and there, perhaps, in one case in New-York, and one or two in Pennsylvania, mistakes were made, owing to a lack of time to investigate the records of the candidates and the confusion incident upon the last few days of the session. But I do not hesitate to say that excellent results will flow from good appointments made under the auspices of the Representatives of both political parties. In many cases the Internal Revenue officers in a district were equally divided—one Republican and one Democrat; and so far as they may come in contact, politically, the influence of one will neutralize the influence of the other, and they may thereby keep their offices out of the pool of politics to a very great degree.

Coming down to a few of the prominent details of the late session, it is worth while to note one or two of the physical characteristics which have marked it. Any one visiting the Senate for the past three weeks would naturally be stopped in front of the main door to the Senate chamber, where the crowd had gathered, for that is the only door, where, during Executive Sessions, messages are allowed to be sent to Senators, or through which Senators occasionally make their appearance to consult with some anxious candidate. Here is a crowd of from fifty to two hundred men, composed of candidates and their friends, all waiting for action upon their cases. Striding through the corridors, hob-nobbing in the alcoves of the windows, button-holing in the reception-rooms and private offices, chasing this Senator and seizing that one—here the crowd keeps up its lounging, its quizzing and its speculating, every day from noon until the Senate adjourns, at 4, 5 or 6 o'clock. The composition of these people is an interesting study for the observer, and the newspaper gentlemen, who have been obliged to mingle with it in the discharge of their duties, have made it the subject of much sarcastic personal comment. Almost any day you could pick out a half dozen journalists, always in a *coterie* by themselves, cracking their jokes and having their fun over the anxious besegers; for be it known, a practical joke is a perfectly legitimate thing to a party of correspondents who are obliged to stand for half a day on their feet upon the hard floor of variegated tiling all the way from Bristol, England. The Government furnishes no convenient seats, and the correspondent in the performance of his daily duty, takes the same sort of accommodations which the office-seeker, expecting a fat place, cheerfully accepts. Regular politicians, I suppose, look alike everywhere. I mean the professional politician, who seldom holds any office himself, but gets his living by "backing" some one who does or wants to. There has been a plenty of them here any day for the last three weeks. There is no more mistaking the "cut of their jib" than there is mistaking a parson for a pickpocket. In the parlance of nautical romancers, "she" is a "long, low, rakish, piratical looking craft. Let us take, not as a specimen of all, but as a sample of a certain class the lobby sent here by the whisky distillers of the First Pennsylvania District to back their favorite candidate for collector. Here comes a group of them, dressed mostly in seedy black, the grease spots well defined by the dust; "plug" hats three or four seasons out of date, and in only a tolerable state of repair; boots generally run over at the heel; smoking cigars which always appear about two-thirds consumed; but the missing two-thirds is generally in process of being "chawed" up in the mouth; hats on one side of their heads or down over their eyes; coats buttoned up and hands in their pockets—altogether, a sort of knowing, shrewd, "I-know-what-I'm-about" air; men who would be likely to be taken for genteel pickpockets; and to whom you wouldn't lend five dollars more than once. They smoke and swear, and spit, and speculate on the chances, until they hear their candidate has been rejected, and then they go off blue enough, to cook up another "slate."

There have been some curious combinations to effect the appointments and confirmation of some candidates. And there have been likewise some curious divisions. The most striking instance of the latter is the fact that Senator CAMERON has been arrayed against almost every Republican Representative from the State of Pennsylvania. Planning with great industry for his future political elevation, he has sought to put in office as many of his friends as possible; and when he has not been able to do this by cooperating with the Republicans, he has not hesitated to do so by cooperating with the Democrats—always keeping in view one single object, viz., the welfare of SIMON CAMERON. If the vote of Pennsylvania in the next National Republican Convention is not thrown for him for the Presidency, it will not be because the pins were not set up early. This difference between Mr. CAMERON and his friends has led to considerable feeling. Especially has it been manifest in THADDEUS STEVENS and Judge KELLEY's districts. In the former CAMERON got one man; WILEY, the Collector, and STEVENS but one, WELFER, the Assessor, in spite of the latter's appeals to the Senate. In Judge KELLEY's district CAMERON claims to have succeeded by the appointment of Colorado CUMMINGS as Collector, but Judge KELLEY shows the best claim on CUMMING's friendship, and he was really appointed at the request of the Judge and of Senator CATTELL. This division has really been more serious between CAMERON and his fellow Republicans than that between the latter and the Democrats. It is also likely to increase in extent and intensity of feeling.

The State of New-York is pretty well "fixed up"—thanks to the efforts of Senators MORGAN and CONKLING. Most of the new appointments too are either good Republicans or war Democrats. Only a few Post-offices, the naval office at New-York, and one or two revenue appointments failed. The naval office can run as it has been running, evidently without injury to the public service. The Internal Revenue offices are not left without incumbents under the Tenure of Office Bill—simply some contemplated removals are not accomplished, because the nominees failed. In the Ninth District the Democratic candidate for Collector, CALLAHAN, was confirmed, and the Republican nomination for Assessor, Mr. SYDNEY H. GAY, was not acted upon because, in the estimation of Senator MORGAN, it was not worth while to remove one good Republican for another. This leaves a Republican, HOMER FRANKLIN, in the office. In the Third (Brooklyn) District, Mr. T. C. CALLICOT was finally sent in and confirmed as Collector, having been indorsed by both Democratic Representatives, (ROBINSON and BARNES,) as well as being every way acceptable to Senator MORGAN. Gen. ROBERTS, mistakenly rejected once before, was sent in again for Postmaster at Brooklyn at the Saturday night's session and very promptly confirmed, thus repairing an unintentional injury to a gallant soldier and earnest Republican.

In the State of Tennessee the President and his enemies have had a little fight. But compromise has prevailed there as well as elsewhere, and each party has about half the appointments. If it were worth while I might unprofitably lengthen this letter by telling you of the crowd of Louisianians that has pestered this city all Winter. I don't mean the coon of Radical Union men who came here to see that the reconstruction egg was not prematurely hatched, but a score or two of fellows, chiefly from New-Orleans, who have been after the Louisiana Marshalship, a golden egg of large size. Probably no city in this country has sent here a more numerous, persistent and indefatigable crowd of office seekers than New-Orleans. It is said that the telegraph company has realized $20,000 in telegraph tolls on messages about the Marshalship. Altogether, excepting, of course, some good men, the crowd has been rather a scaly one, both morally and politically. It is said that when the Police "pulled" certain gambling and assignation houses the other night, they found a larger representation from New-Orleans than from any other city. To see a crowd of political hangers-on from a leading Southern city present here all the Winter looks like old times come again.

The Senate having adjourned, which the Supreme Court will also do early in May, look out for a dry season for Washington news.

CYMON.

To the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, April 23.

THE FREEDMEN IN THE SOUTH.

The Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau has received a report from Brevet Maj.-Gen. SCOTT, Assistant Commissioner for the State of South Carolina, giving an account of the operations of the Bureau, condition of the freedmen, &c., in that State during the month of March, as shown by the reports of the Sub-Commissioner and agents of the several districts. The agent of the Edgefield District says that the free people are generally employed and are doing well. No complaints regarding them have been made. At the last session of the Supreme Court of the District, Judge MORRIS delivered a charge to the Grand Jury, setting forth clearly the right of the freed people to receive the same treatment before the courts as the white. He did not hesitate to declare that as far as the administration of justice was concerned, the question of color ought not to be considered. The agent of Barnwell District reports the freedmen doing well. Many white people in the district are very destitute. The feeling of the people toward the blacks is generally becoming more favorable. But few contracts have been made in the Beaufort District owing partly to the fact that 1,980 heads of families own and cultivate their own farms, comprising 19,040 acres. Contracts have been made in the Columbia Sub-District at the rate of $12 per month, with quarters, cabins, fuel and land for gardens. Both parties appear to be interested in the effort to raise large crops this season. The destitution which has existed in the Lexington and Rockland districts has been relieved by the issue of corn sent to the Southern Relief Association, and the issue of Government rations. In the Charleston sub-district the freed people are working industriously and contentedly. But few outrages are reported. Great destitution is reported as existing among both white and colored, and unless aid is afforded many of the freed people will be obliged to stop the work of planting crops to seek support elsewhere. The reports from the other sub-districts are similar in character, the freed people being reported as working industriously, and gradually securing the good will and friendship of the whites. The schools are in a prosperous condition, and several planters have signified a willingness to aid in their establishment and continuance.

Gen. HOWARD has also received the report of Brevet Maj.-Gen. GILLEM, Assistant Superintendent of the Freedmen's Bureau for the State of Kentucky, in which the operations of the Bureau in the various sub-districts of that State are given in detail, and from which it appears that the condition of the freedmen generally is improving, and the conduct of the whites, with respect to the relations between them and their former slaves, is such as not to occasion any difficulties. But few outrages are reported and those which do occur are generally of a trivial character. The Freedmen are said to be working in several of the sub-districts with more spirit than at any time since the war. In some of the Districts very little change in the marriage relations of the Freedmen is reported, while in others it is stated that the colored people generally comply with the laws concerning these relations.

In the report of the Sub-Assistant Commissioner in charge of the Sub-District of Vicksburgh, it is stated that but few complaints were made by freedmen, and these were, generally speaking, for violations of contracts by their employers, and when not adjusted at the office of the Sub-Commissioner were referred to the Civil Courts. Whether induced by the passage of the Military Bill, or by other considerations, the inferior Courts in this District appear more desirous than heretofore to mete out full justice to the freedmen. The higher Courts still maintain a reputation or impartiality in the adjudication of cases wherever freedmen are parties. The general report as to the condition of the schools for freedmen gives them the character of improvement, and the same disposition among the planters to establish them is evident as in the South Carolina district and other States where an anxiety among the whites to assist in the education of the colored people is apparent. This desire is, however, in many instances not capable of being put into practical operation by a want of funds. The usual cases of destitution are reported in several of the districts. In conclusion Gen. GILLEM reports as follows:

The condition of the freed people in this State is rapidly improving, and prejudices against them disappearing. Some restlessness has been apparent since the passage of the recent act organizing the military districts; the colored people not precisely comprehending the new condition of affairs they have been advised to remain in their present occupations to fulfill their contracts and not consume their time by taking an active part in political affairs, for the present; that a complete registration of the qualified voters would be made, and a fair and impartial opportunity offered each of them to vote, but that a considerable time would elapse before the arrangements for registration could be completed.

The higher Courts have heretofore exhibited a determination to deal fairly with the freed people, and I am glad to learn from the Sub-Assistant Commissioners that its example has not been without its effects upon the inferior Courts.

THE INDIAN TROUBLES.

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs has received a telegram from Brevet Brig.-Gen. ALFRED SULLY, President of the Commission appointed to investigate the late massacre at Fort Phil. Kearny, dated California Crossing, twenty-five miles east of Fort Sedgwick, April 20, in which he states that after great difficulty they had succeeded in getting the Ogadola and Brute Sioux in for a talk, representing 350 lodges. They had made satisfactory arrangements with them, and Gen. SULLY thinks it can safely be said that they have prevented over 700 warriors from joining the war party. The Commission would leave Fort Sedgwick for Laramie in three or four days, and hoped to be successful in preventing many more Sioux from joining the hostile party. There had been much trouble on the road to Laramie from hostile Sioux, which would increase the difficulties and expenses of the Commission.

PUBLIC LANDS.

The Commissioner of the General Land Office has transmitted to the local officers at St. Peter and Winnebago City, Minn., lists of the lands approved to the State by the Secretary of the Interior as accruing thereto under the act of the 4th of September, 1841, granting 500,000 acres to each State for internal improvement. These lists embrace an aggregate of 252,028 60 acres.

The Commissioner of the General Land Office has received returns from the local offices at Springfield, Mo., for the month of March showing an aggregate disposal of 36,016 acres of the public lands, 32,091 acres of which were taken for actual settlement and cultivation under the Homestead Law. The cash sales amounted to $6,119.

LIGHTHOUSE BOARD.

Official information has been received at the office of the Lighthouse Board that from the first day of May the green light on the old north pier, St. Helens Harbor, on the Island of Jersey, will be discontinued, and two harbor lights substituted. Official information has also been received that since the 19th day of last November a light has been exhibited in Aux Cayes Bayou, the southwest coast of St. Domingo. It is placed at the east extremity of Vache Island, at the south entrance of the bay, and is intended to indicate the position of the bay at night.

Information has also been received that a new light has been established in Sacmel Bay, on the south coast of St. Domingo, also intended to indicate the position of the bay at night. Both of the above are fixed red lights, and in clear weather can be seen a distance of twelve miles.

Official information has also been received that for some time past a fixed white light has been exhibited from the mast of a pontoon moored close to the islet in the harbor of Port au Prince, and as it is often more brilliant than and can be seen before the light on the point, navigators are cautioned not to mistake the one for the other.

INTERNAL REVENUE RECEIPTS.

The receipts from internal revenue to-day were $454,696.

HEADQUARTERS OF GEN. POPE.

General Order No. 52 from the War Department announces that the headquarters of the Third Military District have been changed from Montgomery, Ala., to Atlanta, Ga.

POST-OFFICE ROBBED.

The Post-office Department has received a telegram stating that the Post-office at Marietta, Penn., was robbed last night. This makes the fifth Post-office robbery in that State since the 8th inst., namely, at Westchester, York, Lahasca, Downington and Marietta.

MAIL FACILITIES.

The Department has just made arrangements by which the mails to and from Santa Fe, in New-Mexico, are gretaly facilitated; the time either way being only ten days.

APPLICATION FOR THE TRIAL OF SURRATT.

Messrs. BRADLEY, Sr., and B. T. MERRICK appeared in the Criminal Court this afternoon for the purpose of having a day set for the trial of their client, JOHN H. SURRATT, indicted for the murder of ABRAHAM LINCOLN, late President, &c.

They filed the following motion:

To the Honorable the Judge of the Criminal Court of the District of Columbia:

JOHN H. SURRATT, by his counsel, respectfully showeth: That in the month of October last he was arrested in Egypt and placed on board an armed vessel of the United States, and from that time forth was kept in close confinement heavily ironed, allowed only for a brief time occasionally to breathe the fresh air, wholly excluded from all intercourse with any human being but those who were employed to administer to his absolute needs, without change of external raiment, obliged to wear the very dress in which he was arrested, and thus kept in prison until the month of February, when he was transferred to the jail in the City of Washington, in which jail he has been ever since and still is confined. He has no complaint to make of the severity of his confinement on board ship, where he was treated with as much lenity as the officer in command deemed consistent with his duty, and where he was not subjected to any indignity or personal injury, and since his transfer to his present prison he has been allowed such indulgence as could properly be deemed possible toward one charged with an offence so heinous in its character as that alleged against him. Shortly after his imprisonment he was, at his own demand, at the December term of this Court, brought into court and then arraigned on the indictment which had been found against him before he reached the United States. It is obvious to this honorable Court that the offence with which he stands charged, constituting as it does, part of the history of this country, has undergone the most searching investigation that the power of this Government, quickened by the unusual feeling of indignation and horror, its people could make. That all the facts and circumstances of that momentous event, in all their ramifications, and as to all the persons connected therewith, were with the utmost diligence stimulated by the strength of human motives, ambition, hate, and love of money, sought out recently after the occurrence, and placed in the possession of the Government; that the prisoner himself has been tracked from country to country, from nation to nation, through the continents to secure his arrest, and the Executive Department of the Government has brought from the Papal dominions and from England all the witnesses beyond the jurisdiction of the United States, whose testimony would be needed by the prosecution at the trial, and placed them under the control of the District Attorney. In this connection we again refer your Honor to the report of the Judiciary Committee, adverted to in the argument of this motion some days since, and which contains the full correspondence of the Secretary of State with foreign Governments on this subject.

It thus appears, and the fact is placed beyond doubt by official records, that the prosecution have had the fullest notice and the amplest means to prepare for the trial of this cause at this second term of this Court after the prisoner's arraignment, and can have no reasonable ground upon which to ask its further postponement. Immediately after his arraignment the prisoner began to prepare for his defence, and from time to time his counsel have notified the District-Attorney and his assistant of the progress of that preparation, and the uncertainty of being able to get here one particular witness, alone prevented their fixing a day for the trial.

More than two weeks ago they informed them that they had discovered where that witness was, and that they would be ready for trial in two week's time. Nearly a week ago they moved in this honorable Court to have a day set down for the trial of the cause, and it was resisted and a motion thereupon made by the Prosecuting Attorney, that the cause be continued. The means of the prisoner have been utterly exhausted in seeking the evidence to establish beyond all doubt his perfect innocence of the charges preferred against him. To show to all the world that he is free from any stain of guilt or complicity in, or connivance at, or even a suspicion of the terrible tragedy with which the prosecution seek to convict him he is now ready. He challenges the inquiry and in the name of justice, humanity and the due administration of justice to all, whatever their condition in life, by the law of the land, and under the Bill of Rights, the charter of our liberties, he demands a speedy trial, a trial at this term of the Court, and that he shall not, if innocent, be held longer in close confinement, rejected and abhorred by men as though guilty, and day by day deprived of the means by which he will vindicate his name, and establish his right to walk abroad as a free man.

The counsel for the prisoner therefore come into Court and pray your Honor to overrule the motion of the District-Attorney for the further continuance of the cause, and asks that you will designate some day at the present term of the Court for the trial thereof.

JOS. H. BRADLEY,
R. T. MERRICK,
JOS. H. BRADLEY, Jr.
Counsel for JOHN H. SURRATT.

United States Attorney CARRINGTON, after speaking of the kind treatment the prisoner had received, said it was necessary to submit the motion of counsel, as requested. At the proper time, he should be able to proceed with the case, and was willing that he should have a speedy trial, which would be as soon as the interests of the accused and the Government could be properly consulted. He expected at the trial to be able to satisfy the jury, the Court and all the world that SURRATT was guilty, as indicted.

Judge FISHER did not think the prisoner had cause to complain, and there was no reason why he should be very impatient, for prisoners were frequently six months in jail before trial; but still he desired to have the trial this term, and signified that it would be agreeable to proceed to the trial on or about the 27th of May.

Mr. BRADLEY, Sr., said: "We will be ready, then, on the 20th of May, and if the District-Attorney is not ready on that day we will continue to postpone the case until the 27th of May."

The District-Attorney did not feel disposed to acquiesce in the proposition, and still said he could not be ready before the 18th of June.

Mr. MERRICK—Since the motion for the continuance of the case has been overruled I hope the District-Attorney will state some day when he will be ready to try the case.

The District Attorney—I cannot answer the gentleman at present. I shall first have to consult with my assistant, and in the meantime will conclude as to the time for proceeding with the case. The particular day I cannot now fix, but they shall hear from me in due time. I think it unreasonable, in the midst of the regular Court business, to ask me to fix upon the exact time when I shall be ready.

Mr. MERRICK—I think it is scarcely right for him to decline to say when he will be ready.

Mr. CARRINGTON—I do not feel under any obligations to tell him when I shall be ready.

Mr. MERRICK—May it please the Court, I do not see that there is anything left for us but to announce in open Court, if it shall be agreeable to your Honor, that we shall be ready to proceed with the trial of JOHN H. SURRATT on the 20th day of May next.

The counsel withdrew, and the usual business of the Court was resumed.

ARMY ORDER.

An order from the War Department permits the Indian scouts enlisted for a period not exceeding six months to furnish their own horses and horse equipments, and allows them for the use and risk thereof forty cents a day.

ARMY BULLETIN.

The following officers have been mustered out and honorably discharged the service of the United States:

Brevet Major E. F. O'BRIEN, First Lieutenant Eighteenth Regiment Veteran Reserves.

First Lieut. GEO. T. COOK, Twenty-fourth Regiment Veteran Reserves.

Second Lieut. G. D. JENNINGS, Twenty-third Regiment Veteran Reserves.

Brevet Major D. T. CORBIN, Captain Thirteenth Regiment Veteran Reserves.

Col. O. CROSS, U. S. A., has been promoted by brevet to be Brigadier-General.

Brevet Lieut.-Col. H. C. BANSOM, Quartermaster, has been assigned to duty as Chief Quartermaster of the District of Florida, at St. Augustine.

Brevet Major A. G. ROBINSON, Assistant Quartermaster, has been assigned to duty as Chief Quartermaster of the District of Minnesota, at Fort Snelling, Minnesota.

Brevet Major R. B. GERNEE, Assistant Quartermaster, has been assigned to duty as Postmaster at Fort Laramie, Dakotah Territory.

SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES.

On motion of Hon. J. S. Black, Andrew J. Rogers, Esq., of New-York, was admitted an attorney and counselor of this Court.

On motion of Hon. B. R. Curtis, S. Lathrop Thorndike, Esq., of Massachusetts, and E. H. Stoughton, of New-York, were admitted attorneys and counselors of this Court.

No. 168. Eliza C. Deeris, lessee, plaintiff in error, vs. Martha Gray et al.—The argument of this cause was continued by Mr. Wallis and Mr. Alexander, counsel for the defendant in error, and concluded by Mr. Brent, of counsel for the plaintiff in error.

Adjourned until to-morrow.

UNITED STATES COURT OF CLAIMS.

Frederick L. Starkey, Esq., of Brownsville, Texas, was appointed Commissioner of the Court.

On motion of Mr. Norton, Solicitor, Nelson Ross, of New-York City, was admitted an attorney and counselor of this Court.

Jonathan P. Burton vs. The United States.—This cause was submitted on the printed brief by Mr. McPherson for the claimant, and by Mr. Weed, the Assistant Solicitor, for the United States.

Adjourned to Monday, the 6th of May next, at 11 o'clock A. M.

Violent Tornado in New-Jersey.

NEWARK, N. J., Tuesday, April 23.

A violent tornado passed over the northern part of New-Jersey yesterday afternoon. Its track was half a mile wide. It was chiefly destructive at Newton, Sussex County, where Col. BARBITT's cow-house, five hundred feet long, and his granary were blown from their foundations. Three cows were killed and four hundred bushels of grain were scattered over the ground. His little son was nearly carried away by the force of wind, but was caught by a man, when both were prostrated to the ground. Several other barns in the neighborhood were also destroyed there. The gale was very violent, but less destructive on the line of the Morris and Essex Railroad as far as Orange and Newark.

Opening of Lake Navigation.

DETROIT, Tuesday, April 23.

The propeller *Montgomery* arrived at Port Sarnia at 2 o'clock this P. M. from Chicago. She is the first boat of the season from Lake Michigan.

MILWAUKEE, Tuesday, April 23.

The Straits of Mackinaw are now open to navigation. The propeller *Messenger* has just arrived here, being the first boat through this season.

ST. PAUL, MINN., Tuesday, April 23.

The steamer *Itasca* has arrived from La Crosse. Navigation is fully open.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, April 23.

Lake Pepin was opened on Sunday and boats have passed through.

The Pacific Railroad—Trains Running to Wyandotte.

WYANDOTTE, Kansas, Tuesday, April 23.

Trains on the Union Pacific Railroad now run through to this place without delay. The road will be open to Salena, 46 miles west of here, on Monday next. A large number of passengers from the West have come down from Omaha and taken this route, the Platte road having been very badly damaged by the late floods.

Tragedy at a Race Course in Georgia—Two Men Killed.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Tuesday, April 23.

A fearful tragedy occurred at the race course near this city last night. JERRY REID and a man named MEISTER had an altercation, and REID fired at MEISTER, shooting W. MEINTZER, who interfered to prevent the difficulty. A brother of MEINTZER then shot REID. Both parties are dead. The affair is much regretted in this community.

The Indian War—Sixty Horses Stolen by the Indians.

DENVER, Colorado, Monday, April 22.

Passengers by the Smoky Hill coach to-day report 2,000 to 3,000 Cheyennes and Sioux on the road.

Sixty United States Express horses have been stolen this week.

The coach passed Gen. CUSTER at Fort Hayes, from Gen. HANCOCK's command, where they had halted for provisions.

The Indians seen were all on the war path, and thus far have eluded the troops.

Freshet in Minnesota.

ST. PAUL, MINN., Tuesday, April 23.

A freshet in the river here yesterday overflowed the upper levee. A portion of West. St. Paul is submerged, and the Minnesota Valley Railroad is badly damaged. Trains will have to stop running for several days.

The Minnesota River is overflowed at Mankato, and the Tower of Hesour is under water.

Fire in Toledo—Twenty-four Horses Burned.

TOLEDO, Tuesday, April 23.

The extensive livery establishment connected with the Oliver House, and owned by ALSON & DICKERSON, was destroyed by fire this morning. There were twenty-five horses in the stables at the time, of which number one only was saved. Loss $10,000 to $12,000. Insured for $1,500.

Archbishop Spaulding Convalescent.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, April 23.

The Catholic community everywhere will be gratified to learn that Archbishop SPAULDING, of this Diocese, Primate of the Catholic Church in America, is not dead, as reported, but recovering. He expects to make his contemplated journey to Rome early in May.

Street-Car Difficulty in Richmond.

RICHMOND, Va., Tuesday, April 23.

To-day a negro insisted on riding upon a street-car. The conductor put him off, when several hundred negroes gathered and insisted that the man should ride. A strong force of police came up and the man was arrested. Much excitement was caused at the time.

Great Damage by the Overflow in Louisiana.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, April 23.

The estimated loss to the United States Internal Revenue, on account of the destruction of this year's crops of cotton, sugar and molasses, in the State of Louisiana, by the overflow, is between eight and ten millions of dollars.

THE MEXICAN BORDER.

Forced Loans on American Citizens—Arrest and Imprisonment of Americans.

Correspondence of the New-Orleans Picayune.

BROWNSVILLE, Texas, Tuesday, April 9, 1867.

An outrage of no ordinary character has just been perpetrated upon American citizens at Bagdad by the Mexican authorities. I desire that the case should be correctly understood.

At the mouth of the river, at Bagdad, Messrs. JOS. COOPER & Co. have a ship-yard, in which the vessels for the Kenedy & King line are repaired. This workmen had been in the habit of crossing the river in the yawl of the yard *ad libitum*. The Mexican ferry, near by, had to be sustained, and an order was issued prohibiting crossing from the yard, and four soldiers were stationed there to enforce the ferry right edict. This was all well enough.

In the face of all these orders, the bar pilot, named JACK HARRISON, undertook to cross at the yard, and when in the middle of the river was fired at by the soldiers and compelled to return to the Mexican side. He enlisted the services of a desperate man in the yard, named BELL, and watching an opportunity, rushed upon and overpowered the guard of four greasers, took their guns from them and threw them in the river. HARRISON and BELL then crossed to this side.

Mexican like, the whole force of men in the shipyard, including the officers of the steamer *

ENJOINING THE GOVERNMENT.

THE BEECHES, Monday, April 8, 1867.

I am always thankful for new ideas, and I have got one now which is certainly new beyond anything my inventive powers could have conceived of. But for little Mr. WALKER and great Mr. SHARKEY, I should never have had the idea that one coordinate branch of the Government could enjoin and nullify the whole Government! Wit is defined by some persons to be the comparison of incongruous ideas; and if that is correct, surely WALKER and SHARKEY must be the fountains of all wit! Can there be anything more incongruous, more utterly absurd, than for one coordinate branch of the Government to pretend a Constitutional right to destroy the Constitution, by destroying (or enjoining the powers of) the other two? But this is precisely what is attempted by asking the Supreme Court to enjoin the President of the United States in the fulfillment of his executive duties.

Although the injunction moved for is nominally against the President, it is really a motion for an injunction against the political power of the United States! It reminds me of something which took place when WEBSTER wrote his famous letter to HULSEMAN. We were then on bad terms with Austria, and Russia was her ally. There was a good deal of excitement about it, and a little hot-headed Captain of Engineers at Washington was laying most tremendous plans to attack Austria and Russia. One morning old HULSEMAN (the Austrian Ambassador) met the General of Engineers on Pennsylvania-avenue, and, laughing immoderately, called: "General, what do you think! Capt. S. is going to bombard St. Petersburgh! St. Petersburgh! ha! ha!"

It was to my mind a much less difficult operation than WALKER and SHARKEY, with the Jenkins of Georgia, going to enjoin the people of this American nation. What can they mean? There are three small objections: 1. That they cannot appear, as parties in Court, the governments of Mississippi and Georgia being purely fictitious, with no more legal foundation than a man of straw. 2. That the Supreme Court has no jurisdiction over the political powers of its coordinate branches of the Government. 3. That the people of the United States cannot be enjoined. These are, to be sure, very trifling considerations with men of such magnificent calibre as your Walkers and Jenkinses, Supposing, therefore, that all trifling obstacles are overcome, what can be the object in view? These persons are supposed to be in favor of some kind of reconstruction—of recovering, if possible, some portion of their lost power. What can they expect from this movement? I confess it seems to me like playing directly into the hands of the most ultra Radicals. Such men as Messrs. BUTLER, SUMNER & Co. can devise no better method of preventing reconstruction, if such is their wish, than to defeat the measures of the Sherman-Shellabarger Act. Let us suppose the Supreme Court is willing to consider the State Governments of Mr. JOHNSON'S manufacture as valid existences, and is willing to usurp jurisdiction over the political functions of the country, and finally to butt itself against an indignant people—in time, let us suppose that the Court does all that is asked of them by these enlightened defenders of violated constitutions—what then? What comes after this demonstration? What is to be the upshot of it? Why simply this: that if the people regard at all the mandate of the Supreme Court the plan of reconstruction fails, and the States of Messrs. JENKINS and SHARKEY will not gain their seats in Congress for at least three years. The present Congress sits till the 4th of March, 1869, and will be far less than ever disposed to admit the Confederates if they purposely and defiantly reject the terms now offered. But more than this: an attempt by the Supreme Court to usurp the political power of the country, under the pretence of an injunction, would arouse an indignation similar to that of the Dred Scott decision, and will furnish the very fuel needed to an overwhelming Radical triumph. I should be very sorry to see the Court do such a thing, but shall be in no way sorry for the rusults. I want to see those Conservative gentlemen bombard St. Petersburgh if they are disposed to try. But, seriously, this business is too great and too grave a folly to be merely laughed at. It involves the greatest absurdities yet committed in the name of the Constitution, and it is based on the worst ideas ever put forth by the States Right School. They say, in their notice, that the President is only one of the agencies created by the Constitution, just as CALHOUN said the Government was the agent of the States. This is the common talk of the Southern lawyers, and has even less common sense than it has common law in it. The President is no agent of the Constitution. He is the agent of the people. The Constitution has no vital power independent of the people. It is merely an outline form of Government, separating its branches and limiting their powers. The Constitution is a form. The people give it vitality. To enjoin Congress in its political power is to enjoin the people. To enjoin the President in his executive powers is to enjoin the people, and either would be a usurpation.

I cannot believe that the Supreme Court of the United States will lend itself to the madness of treating vast political problems, which can only be settled by the people in their sovereign capacity, as if they were mere "cases" in equity, to be settled like a revenue or a steamboat case. Such a proceeding as the Sharkeys and Jenkinses want will do more to impair the powers of Government and destroy the influence of the Supreme Court than anything the rebels ever devised. The only way to preserve power and influence is not to use it too much. The story is often told of a Chief-Justice in England who arrested the King's son, but there is no account of his arresting Parliament! On the contrary, there is a history of Parliament beheading the King and arresting the Judges. It is quite possible to repeat that salutary example. Human nature sometimes needs examples as forcible as they are admonitory.

We are a law abiding people in this country, because the law represents the sovereignty of the people; but when the people set up certain officers, such as President and Judges, to do their will, and prescribe the mode in which they shall act, they certainly did not mean to set up an authority higher than their own. They did not mean to set up idols instead of the true God. They did not mean to repeat the folly of AARON, who made his golden calf—even under the thunders of Mount Sinai. Yet this is the very folly the Southern politicians have been committing, and which the Northern Conservatives want to repeat now. They can no more learn than the BOURBONS, and, as a consequence, the last day of their Louis Philippe will soon come.

A VETERAN OBSERVER.

DOMESTIC ITEMS.

A letter from Fort Smith says: "Arkansas is is supplied with five as fine navigable streams as there are anywhere, with the Mississippi on her eastern border. The valleys of those rivers, especially the Arkansas, are the finest cotton lands in the world. The uplands produce good wheat, oats, corn, and all varieties of small grain in abundance. Besides those five navigable streams, the country is interspersed with fine running brooks, whose bottoms are very fertile. Her mineral wealth is said by scientific men to be abundant. The principal class of the minerals are coal, lead, iron, copper and some gold and silver."

The Binghamton *Journal* says the workmen, in making excavations on section seven of the new canal extension, have come upon a streak of [illegible] gravel, of perhaps a foot in thickness, [illegible] was found hard to break with crowbars and [illegible] men. The material of which this [illegible] is as hard as flint, and adheres to [illegible] tenacity that the stone may be [illegible] from the cement itself. Many curiosities have been found on the section referred to, such as stone-pothels for breaking corn, which were used by Indians, rubbing-stones used in tanning skins, &c.

The new law in Ohio, permitting persons charged with crimes or offences to testify, is as follows: In the trial of all indictments, complaints, and other proceedings against persons charged with the commission of crimes or offences, the person so charged shall, at his own request, but not otherwise, be deemed a competent witness, nor shall the neglect or refusal to testify create any presumption against him, nor shall any reference be made to, or any comment upon, such neglect or refusal.

The Commissioners of the Ohio Sinking Fund have commenced paying the May interest on the Union Loan, and have decided to redeem as much of the domestic issue of the loan of 1858 as may be presented for that purpose. Parties surrendering their certificates this month will be allowed interest to the first of May. The amount of that loan outstanding is $276,713.

The Hudson *Star* says that in the downward trip of the *C. Vanderbilt*, one day last week, a rowdy accosted a young lady, and though she resented it, was following up his impositunities, when the baggageman of the boat observed it, and by a well-directed blow, laid him on the floor of the state-room hall. Picking himself up he essayed to fight back, but was again knocked down bleeding, and gave it up.

A lady who had left her child with a nurse in Montreal, ascertained last week that those having possession of it had absconded from that city and were in St. Albans. She went there in search of her child, only to find that the child and its custodians had gone to Plattsburgh. At last accounts she was still in pursuit.

A Montreal paper says the limestone used in macadamising the streets of that city pulverises with with marvelous facility, and in the thoroughfares that were beautifully macadamised last year nor the year before, there is now nothing visible but dust or mud about two inches deep.

The Indianapolis, (Ind.,) *Herald*, of the 19th, states that a tobacco manufacturer in Morgantown, has absconded, after having by forging the names of his father and father-in-law, drawn $9,000 out of the First National Bank of Martinsville, and $4,000 out of a private bank in the same place.

At Cairo, Ill., SALLY HESTER and ROSA MEDER, two mulatto women, quarreled about an egg; SALLY struck ROSA with a club. Astonished at the effect of the blow, SALLY endeavored to resuscitate her, but death ensued in fifteen minutes.

The Canadian lumbermen have had a very profitable year: $15,090, $60,000, and larger sums, are quoted as the net profits of the year, in a large number of instances. A large steam saw-mill is soon to be built at Sand Point.

The Tuscumbia *Alabamian* asserts that farming operations in North Alabama are seriously interrupted by recruiting officers, who carry off able-bodied negroes without regard to their contracts previously made with farmers.

The Georgia Lunatic Asylum, at Milledgeville, is full, and the public are notified that new patients can be received only as vacancies occur. A building for the reception of insane negroes is in course of construction.

Preparations are being generally made throughout the South to consecrate the graves of Confederate dead on the 26th inst., as was done last year.

Fourteen mail ons of brick were made in Nashville last year. Calculations based on the demand for the past three months estimate that seventy-five millions will be required this season.

A bill has been introduced into the Nova Scotia Legislature exempting subordinate officers of the army and navy from the payment of the school-tax and taxes connected with personal property.

In consequence of recent arrests in Ohio and elsewhere, a large number of gamblers have congregated in Indianapolis, Ind.,

In Indianapolis, Ind., a number of agents and dealers in gift-concert enterprises, have been indicted by the Grand Jury of the Criminal Court.

The Augusta (Ga.) Bible Society celebrated its fifty-first anniversary on Sunday, the 14th inst.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—APRIL 23, 1867.

$12,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C.	103⅞	
5,000	do	103⅝	
2,000	U. S. 5-20s, C.	103½	
13,000	do	103⅝	
20,000	do	103⅝	
3,500	do	103⅝	
5,500	do	103⅝	
1,500	Tennessee 6s, New	62	
1,000	Tenn. 6s, New	62	
1,000	Virginia 6s	44	
1,000	Virginia 6s, New	42	
10,000	Ohio 6s	103½	
30	Fourth Nat. Bank	104½	
25	Metropolitan Bk	125	
150	Mar. Min. Co	67	
200	West. U. Tel.	36⅝	
20	Pacific Mail	126	
100	do	126¼	

200	Atlantic Mail		88
15	U. S. Ex. Co		55
100	Wells Fargo Ex.		66
300	Ill. R.		96½
100	Fire R.		99
500	Reading R.		105⅝
200	Mich. Cen. R.		108
150	M. S. & N. I.		68½
100	Ill. Cen. R.		113⅜
10	Cle. Col. & Cin. R.		138½
100	Chic. & N. W.		31
100	Chic. & N. W. Pf.		87½
200	Chic. & R. I.		86
100	do		86½
100	Tol., W. & W. Pr.		65
100	P., F. W. & C.		92
500	Mil. & St. P. Pr.		81
100	N. J. Cen.		114

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

$10,000	Ohio & M. C. b10	23½	
120	do	23	
10	do	98½	
100	do	98¼	
200	do	98½	
100	Erie Railroad	58⅜	
200	M. S. & N. I.	68½	
400	do	68½	
100	do	68⅝	
300	do	68⅝	
200	do	68⅝	
400	do	68⅝	
300	Chic., R. I. & P.		98¾

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

125	Merchants' U. Ex.	16	
100	do	17	
100	Con. Gregory	9¼	
100	At. Mail	88½	
10	Pac. Mail	125½	
400	Boston W. P.	28½	
800	N. Y. Cen. R.	95½	
600	do	95⅞	
100	do	b30	96
300	do	c	95⅞
1,200	Erie Railroad		58⅜
400	do	c	58⅝
400	do	b31	58½
100	do	s5	58½
80	Reading R.	s3	100⅞
200	do		100⅞
200	Clev. & Tol. R.		111⅝
200	Chi., R. I. & P.		98

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

100	Cum. Coal	29	
100	do	28⅝	
300	Adams Ex. Co.	55	
100	do	55	
100	Atlantic Mail	88	
100	do	88⅛	
200	West. U. Tel.	36⅝	
100	N. Y. Cen.	96	
400	do	96⅛	
100	do	b10	96⅜
200	do	s3	96½
200	do	b3	96⅝
800	Erie R.		57
1,900	do	b3	57
100	do	s10	56⅞
300	do	b5	57
100	Tol., W. & W.		36⅛

400	Reading R.		100⅝
1000	do	c	101
200	do	b10	101
300	Mich. S. & N. I.		64½
100	do	b30	66⅜
200	do	b3	66½
200	Clev. & Pitts.		88
200	do	s30	89
100	do	2d call	89
200	Chic. & N. W.		31½
100	do	s30	31⅝
200	do	2d call	31⅝
100	do	s30	32
200	Chic., R. I. & P.		98⅜
100	do	b5	98⅝
300	Chic. & N. W.		31⅝
100	do	b10	31⅝
200	do	s15	31⅞
300	do		31⅞
400	Chi. & N. W. Pr.		86
200	do	b3	86½
100	Tol., W. & W. Pr.		65
400	P., F. W. & C.		92
600	Mil. & St. P. Pr.		81
100	N. J. Cen.		114

SECOND BOARD.

$20,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C'65		103⅞
15	do New Issue		104⅛
20,000	do		107⅛
10,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40 C.		98⅜
500	U. S. 5s, 10-40 C.		98½
	First Ser.		106½
3,500	do Sec. Ser		105⅞
5,500	do 3d ser.		105⅞
1,500	Missouri 6s		92½
50,000	Tenn. 6s, New		62
1,000	Tenn. 6s, x-c		61
1,000	Virginia 6s, x-c		44
5,000	Virginia 6s, New		42
10,000	Ohio 6s		103½
30	Fourth Nat. Bank		104½
25	Metropolitan Bk		125
150	Mar. Min. Co		67
200	West. U. Tel.		36⅝
20	Pacific Mail		126
100	do		126¼

200	Reading R.		100⅝
1000	do	c	101
200	do	b10	101
300	Mich. S. & N. I.		64½
100	do	b30	66⅜
200	do	b3	66½
200	Clev. & Pitts.		88
200	do	b15	88
100	do	s30	89
200	do	2d call	89
200	Chic. & N. W.		31½
100	do	b3	31⅝
500	Chic. & N. W.		31½
200	do	b10	31⅝
200	do	c	31⅞
200	C. & N. W. Pr.		86½
100	do	b3	86⅝
200	do		86⅝
100	do	s30	86⅞
200	do		86⅞
500	P., F. W. & C.		92
200	do		91½

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, April 23, 1867.

The receipts of the principal kinds of produce since our last have been 25 bbls. Ashes, 6,567 bbls. Flour, 1,197 bbls. and 890 bags Corn Meal, 8,670 bushels Corn, 570 bushels Malt, 292 pkgs. Cut Meats, 56 pkgs. Lard, 527 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Pots continue in moderate request at $8 50@$8 62½, ₱ 100 lbs. Nothing new in Pearls.

CANDLES—Have been in demand at steady rates.

COFFEE—Has been quiet and rather heavy. We quote: Java at 24½c.@25½c.; Maracaibo, 17½c.@19c.; Laguayra, 17½c.@18½c.; Rio, 15c.@19½c.; St. Domingo, 15¾c.@16¾c. In gold, ₱ lb. The week's receipts of Rio have been 10,679 bags; sales do., 10,458 bags. Stock of all kinds here to-day 67,170 bags, including, according to Messrs. WM. SCOTT & SONS, of Rio, 37,732 bags; of Java, 3,661 bags; of Maracaibo, 4,941 bags; of Laguayra, 10,638 bags; of St. Domingo, 2,946 bags, and of other descriptions, 7,252 bags.

Stock of Rio in the Country.

	Bags.
Baltimore	4,000
Philadelphia	4,000
New-York	37,732
Grand Total	45,732

COTTON—Has been depressed and declining. The demand has been restricted. Middling grades, 24½c. @26c., chiefly at 25c.@25½c., ₱ lb. Sales and resales since our last, 3,400 bales, against receipts of 2,168 bales. The week's exports from this port have been 12,667 bales, valued at $1,775,081 in currency.

Movements in Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts thus far this week	2,969
Receipts last week	8,405
Receipts preceding week	13,879
Receipts since Jan. 1, 1867	287,761
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1866	525,736
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1867	607,394
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1866	511,630
Exports, week ending to-day	12,667
Exports since Jan. 1	209,572
Exports since Sept. 1	398,776
Exports year ending Dec. 31, 1866	381,094
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1866	495,309
Estimated stock on hand here	145,000

Movements in Cotton at all the Shipping Ports.

Receipts at all the shipping ports of the United States from the close of the war, May 1, 1865, to Sept. 1, 1866	2,571,040
Receipts at all the ports from Sept. 1, 1866, to latest mail dates	1,623,000
Exports from all the ports since Sept. 1, 1866	1,102,000
Estimated stock on hand at all the ports at latest mail dates	435,000

FISH—The leading kinds have been moderately inquired for at previous figures.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in moderate request, and other than desirable grades (which have been quoted steady on a reduced supply,) have again declined slightly. Sales since our last have been 8,750 bbls., including poor to choice Superfine State and Western at $10@$11 20; common to good Extra State at $11 10@$13 30; good to choice do., do. at $13 30@$13 40; round-hoop extra Ohio, poor to choice shipping brands, at $12@$13 25 ₱ bbl. We now quote:

Superfine State and Western	$10 00 @11 20
Extra State	11 10 @13 40
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	11 25 @16 50
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brands	12 00 @13 25
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	13 30 @16 75
Extra Genesee	13 40 @16 75

Common to choice extra Missouri 14 25 @16 75

The trade is in moderate demand, and the sales have been reported of 950 bbls., at $11 75@$13 25 for ordinary to fair extra, and $13 25@$17 50 for fair to very choice extra do. ₱ bbl. Canadian Flour continues inactive at equal to $12 65@$16 for extra, ₱ bbl.; sales 400 bbls. Rye Flour is rather plenty and heavy at from $7 35@$8 50 ₱ bbl.; sales 520 bbls. Corn Meal is in more active demand at $5 75@$6 90 for Jersey and $6 25@$6 35 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.; sales 1,100 bbls. Of California and Oregon Flour sales were reported of 4,100 bbls. and sacks, at $15 50@$16 65 ₱ bbl. of 196 lbs.

GRAIN.—Wheat has been quiet and quoted lower to-day. Sales since our last 28,500 bushels, including common No. 3 to prime No. 2 Spring at ₱ 50 @$2 65, and White California at $3 27@$3 30 ₱ bushel. Corn has been decidedly brisker and firmer. The export and speculative demand has been animated. Sales since our last, 231,000 bushels, at $1 33@$1 35, closing at $1 35, for Mixed Western, in store; $1 35 @$1 37, closing at $1 36½, for mixed Western afloat; $1 30@$1 32 for new Mixed Western; $1 35@$1 35½, for Yellow and White Western, and $1 35@$1 36 for Yellow and White Southern ₱ bushel. Oats have been in fair request and buoyant. We quote Chicago, Milwaukee, Michigan and Ohio at 71c.@76c. as to arrival, and State at 80c.@84c., ₱ bushel; sales 41,000 bushels. Barley is more active. Sales have been reported of 47,500 bushels, including State, at $1 60 and Canada West at 97c.@$1, in bond, and $1 18 free, ₱ bushel. Barley Malt rules dull at $1 20@$1 30 ₱ bushel. Rye is in good demand at buoyant prices; sales 23,500 bushels at $1 50@$1 85 for Western, $1 58@$1 60 for Canada, and $1 65 for State ₱ bushel.

HAY—North River Bale has been scarce and wanted, but is now arriving more freely and is less active, closing at $1 85@$2 for shipping, and $2 10@$2 40 for local use, ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Are quiet at former rates, including new at 30c.@65c.; old at 20c.@40c.; also, new foreign at 55c.@80c. ₱ lb.

HIDES—Are less active but firm.

HEMP—Has been quiet but steady.

LATHS—Eastern are in demand and steady.

LEATHER—Sole is in good request at buoyant prices.

MOLASSES—Is in request at former rates, including Porto Rico at 60c.@72½c.; Cuba at 46c.@60c. ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Have been dull and heavy, including Spirits Turpentine at 56c.@77c. ₱ gallon; Crude do. at $5 56½@$5 62½. Resin at $3 87½@$3 50 ₱ 280 lbs.; Tar at $2 62½@$3 50; Pitch, $4@$4 25 ₱ bbl.

OILS—Have been in moderate request, including Crude Whale at 75c.@80c.; Bleached Whale at 90c. @95c.; Crude Sperm at $2 50; Unbleached do. at $2 85@$2 90; Lard Oil at 90c.@$1 12½; Red Oil at 55c.@70c.; Linseed Oil at $1 33@$1 37 ₱ gallon.

NEW-BEDFORD OIL MARKET, WEEK ENDING APRIL 22.—*Sperm*—Remains unchanged. The transactions for the week, includes sales of 200 bbls. at $2 50 ₱ gallon, and 60 do. from shed, at a price not transpired. *Whale*—Is in moderate demand, and the sales have been of last on hand 1,000 bbls. Northern, for export on private terms, and to the trade, 460 bbls. Ordinary Northern at 76c. ₱ gallon, and 160 bbls. Coast on private terms. *Whalebone*—Is in demand for export, for which 30,000 lbs. Arctic sold here at 85c. in gold; and in New-York 10,000 lbs. Arctic, also for export, at 90c., gold.

Imports of Sperm and Whale Oil and Whalebone into the United States.

	Bbls. Sperm.	Bbls. Whale.	Lbs. Bone.
From Jan. 1 to April 22, 1867	19,079	43,345	675,550
Same time last year	8,681	36,133	508,700
Exports for the week ending Apr. 22, 1867	628		5,200
Previously	9,163	2,959	143,700
From Jan. 1 to date	9,791	2,959	148,900
Same time last year	770	186	136,900

[*Whalemen's Shipping List.*

PETROLEUM—Cont nues in limited demand at 16c. @16½c. for Crude; 26c.@28½c. for ordinary to prime Refined, in bond, and 40c.@41c. for Refined, free, ₱ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in rather active demand at firmer but irregular prices. Sales have been reported of 5,750 bbls., in lots, at $22 81 @$23 for new Western Mess, closing at $22 87½ cash; $21 75@$22 for one-year-old Mess; $18 87@$19 12½ for Prime; $21 75@$21 87 for Prime Mess, ₱ bbl. Sales were also made of 2,500 bbls. New Mess, May delivery, buyers' option, part at $23 25@$23 35 ₱ bbl. Cut Meats are in rather more request at 8½c. @9½c. for Shoulders and 13c.@13½c. for Hams, ₱ lb.; sales equal to 415 pkgs. Bacon is in better request and firmer; sales 720 boxes at 11½c.@11¾c. for short Rib; 10½c.@10 7-16c. for Cumberland Cut, and 12c.@12¾c. for short Clear, ₱ lb. Lard has been in fair demand and buoyant. Sales have been reported since our last of 1,140 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at 12¾c.@13½c. for new, ₱ lb. Small lots of very choice new bring a shade higher prices. Beef is in request and firm. We quote: $13@$21 for very poor to choice Plain Mess, and $19@$23 50 for Extra do.; sales have been reported of 530 bbls. Tierce Beef continues in demand and about steady; sales 280 tcs. at $39 50@$40 for India Mess, and $33@ $34 for Prime Mess. Beef Hams rule dull at $40@ $41 50 ₱ bbl. Sales 60 bbls. Butter continues in request at 15c.@35c. for State and 10c.@37c. for poor to prime Western, ₱ lb. Cheese continues in moderate demand at 10c.@18c. ₱ lb. We quote:

FRESH CROP BUTTER.

Fresh pails, ₱ lb	32 @35
Half-firkin tubs, ₱ lb	30 @31
Welsh tubs, ₱ lb	27 @29

OLD CROP BUTTER.

Fine to extra State dairies, ₱ lb	26 @30
Good to fine State dairies, ₱ lb	22 @25
Good to fine Welsh tubs, ₱ lb	20 @25
Common to fair State, ₱ lb	13 @18
Western Butter—firkins, fair to good, ₱ lb	12 @14
Western Butter—firkins, ordinary, ₱ lb	11 @13
Grease Butter—firkins, ₱ lb	10 @11

CHEESE.

Factory Dairies, 1st quality State, ₱ lb	17 @18
Factory Dairies, 2d quality State, ₱ lb	16 @17
Factory Dairies, Western, ₱ lb	16 @17
Farm Dairies, 1st quality State, ₱ lb	17 @18
Farm Dairies, 2d quality State, ₱ lb	15 @16
Farm Dairies, Western, ₱ lb	15 @16
Skimmed Cheese, Western and State, ₱ lb	10 @15
Farm Dairies, Common, ₱ lb	13 @14

RICE—Has been in request and steady, including Carolina at $10 25@$11 ₱ 100 lbs.

SEEDS—Have been less sought after and irregular in price, including Clover, which has been generally quoted at 17c.@18¾c., though one or two parties complained of having prime Pennsylvania to sell, for which they said they could get no higher bid than 14c. ₱ lb.; adding that they thought the higher quotations were purely nominal.

SKINS—Have been quiet at previous figures.

SUGARS—Have been in good request and held with more confidence. Sales since our last, 2,100 hhds. Cuba, &c., at from 10c.@12¾c., and 855 boxes Havana, part at 9¾c.@12¾c. ₱ lb. Refined Sugars continue in fair demand at from 13c.@15c. ₱ lb.

STEARINE—Sales 49,000 lbs. at 11¾c.@11¾c. ₱ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 167,000 lbs. at 11¾c.@11¾c.; also 81,000 lbs. Grease at 8¾c.@9¼c. ₱ lb.

TEAS—Have been quiet at less firmer prices.

WHISKY—Has been dull and heavy. Sales were reported of 230 bbls. Western, in bond, chiefly at 28c. ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Have been more active to-day, stimulated in part by the export call for Grain. Rates have been quoted firm. For Liverpool the engagements included 2,309 bales Cotton, chiefly at 3-16d. ₱ lb.; 55,000 bushels Corn and Barley at 4d.@4¼d. ₱ bushel; 200 boxes Bacon and 300 tcs. Lard on private terms; 65 hhds. Tallow at about 17s. 6d. ₱ ton. For London, 150 tons heavy goods on private terms. For Cork and order, two cargoes of Corn, equal to 55,000 bushels, at 5s 3d. ₱ quarter. For an Irish port direct, a bark, with Corn, at 4s. 9d. ₱ quarter. For Antwerp, 80 hhds. Tobacco at 80s.

Sales of Real Estate—APRIL 23.

BY A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO.

Under the direction of Philo. T. Ruggles, Referee. The Bowery Theatre, west side of Bowery, between Bayard and New-Canal sts., 75 feet on Bowery, 87 feet 6 inches on Elizabeth-st., and running through from street to street 200 feet $106,000

BY E. H. LUDLOW & CO.

3 three-story brick houses and brick factory, and lease of lots Nos. 13, 15 and 17 Crosby-st. Present ground rent $375, and the lease is perpetual, with renewals every ten years. In the future annual ground rent is to be amount of a Master Mason's wages for 300 days 41,000

Nos. 295, 297 and 299 Broadway, southwest corner and including Nos. 61, 63, 65 and 67 Walker-st., 50.10x127.9 forming an L 200,000

Nos. 407 and 409 Broadway, 52.6x103.2 165,000

No. 98 Lispenard-st., 25x91.3 38,000

Southeast corner Broadway and Fulton-st. 75,500

No. 144 Fulton-st., 37x100 59,000

BY JOHNSON, MILLER & HALL—BROOKLYN PROPERTY.

Brown-stone mansion No. 91 First-place, with 3 lots adjoining, and two lots in rear on Second-place $34,200

BY MULLER, WILKINS & CO.—BOGGS ESTATE.

1 lot northwest corner Broadway and 72d-st., 26.10x174.9	$15,000
1 lot adjoining, 26.8x166	12,000
1 lot adjoining, 26.8x160	11,800
1 lot adjoining, 26.8x153	10,300
1 lot adjoining, 26.8x194.7	11,200
1 lot adjoining, 26.8x186	9,200
1 lot adjoining, 26.8x179	8,800
1 lot southwest corner 73d-st. and Broadway, 26.10x171	11,800
1 lot southwest corner 72d-st. and Broadway, 26.10x164	13,000
1 lot adjoining, 26.8x172	10,600
1 lot adjoining, 26.8x180	10,900
1 lot adjoining, 26.8x187	11,000
1 lots north side 72d-st., 183 feet west of Broadway, each 25x102, each	4,400
1 lot adjoining, 25x102	3,400
3 lots adjoining, each 25x102, each	3,700
4 lots adjoining, each 25x102, each	3,400
4 lots adjoining, each 25x102, each	3,250
4 lots adjoining, each 25x102, each	3,000
1 lot south side 73d-st., 171 feet west of Broadway, 25x102	2,900
4 lots adjoining, each 25x102, each	2,750
4 lots adjoining, each 25x102, each	2,450
4 lots adjoining, each 25x102, each	2,300
4 lots adjoining, each 25x100, each	2,000
1 lot south side 72d-st., 184 feet west of Broadway, 25x100	4,200
1 lot adjoining, 25x98.3	3,750
1 lots adjoining, each 25x102, each	3,475
1 lot adjoining, each 25x92, each	3,275
1 lot adjoining, each 25x100, each	3,000
1 lot southwest corner 11th-av. and 72d-st., 25.5x100	4,300
1 lot southeast corner 11th-av. and 72d-st., 25.5x100	4,000
1 lot adjoining, 25.5x100	3,600
1 lot adjoining, 24.1x100	2,000
1 lot northwest corner 11th-av. and 72d-st., 25x100	3,500
5 lots adjoining, each 25x100, each	2,300
1 lot southwest corner 11th-av. and 73d-st., 25x100	3,200
1 lot adjoining, 25x100	3,300

AUCTION SALES.

HENRY MOLTEN, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, MIRRORS, PIANO-FORTE, CHINA AND GLASS, STATUETTES, VELVET, BRUSSELS AND TAPESTRY CARPETS, &c.

HENRY MOLTEN & CO. will sell by auction, on THURSDAY, April 25th, 1867, at the private residence No. 37 Bank-st., a large and elegant assortment of elegant household furniture, mostly made to order by Messrs. J. H. Belter & Co., comprising in part handsome rosewood parlor suits, upholstered in satin damask and brocatelle, French plate pier and mantel mirrors, velvet, brussels, and tapestry carpets, Steinway's rosewood 7½ octave square grand piano forte; library, centre table &c.; mahogany chamber suits, dressing bureaus, marble-top tables and washstands, rosewood and black walnut wardrobes, elegant China dinner and tea sets, with a fine assortment of dining and kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence at 9 o'clock.

Sale to be peremptory. Catalogues ready and premises open for inspection at 8 o'clock on morning of sale. Part to commence at 10½ o'clock.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT MODERN ROSEWOOD FURNITURE, MIRRORS, ROSEWOOD PIANO-FORTE, CARPETS, &c.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell by auction TO-MORROW, Thursday, April 25, at 10½ o'clock, at the private residence No. 46 East 14th-st., between Broadway and Univ rsity-place, all the elegant furniture, &c., of said house in its order, viz.: Elegant carved rosewood parlor suites, in reps and brocatelle; very fine pier and mantel mirrors, rich satin and reps curtains, elegantly carved walnut library suite of 9 pieces—3 bookcases, sofa, 2 arm and 4 side chairs, in blue plush, most studied; elegant ebony and gold and mahogany French bedsteads, dressing bureaus, armoires, marble-top tables, lounges and easy chairs, bookcases, velvet and Brussels carpets, kitchen utensils, &c.

The house is open for inspection this day, by permit. Catalogues now ready at No. 3 Pine-st.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

MINER & SOMERVILLE WILL SELL at auction THURSDAY, April 25, at 10½ o'clock, at the private residence No. 23 Amity-st., a very large and general assortment of household furniture, consisting of Brussels, tapestry and ingrain carpets; parlor suites in hair-cloth and brocatel; lace and muslin curtains, centre and side tables, black walnut and mahogany bedsteads, bureaus, wardrobes, washstands, mattresses, cases, chairs, hair mattresses, feather beds, bolsters and pillows, stair carpets, oilcloth, rugs, hall stand, crockery, glassware, cutlery, kitchen utensils, &c., &c.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

CONTINUATION SALE OF THE BALANCE OF THE 20 LOTS OF THE BOGGS ESTATE.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on FRIDAY, April 26, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, the balance of the 20 lots of the Boggs Estate, being the entire portion lying west of the 11th-av., comprising the entire fronts on both sides of 72d-st., together with the valuable water grants in front of said premises. Maps at the office of the Auctioneers.

SALE OF POWDER.

BUREAU OF ORDNANCE, NAVY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON CITY, April 22, 1867.

There will be sold at public auction to the highest bidders in the office of the Inspector of Ordnance at the Navy-yard, Boston, Mass., at noon on THURSDAY the 9th day of May, 1867, fifteen hundred (1,500) barrels of pow der,

AUCTION SALES.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & RINER.

Will sell by auction, on THURSDAY, April 25, at 10½ o'clock, at the residence No. 226 West 23d-st.,

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, THE PROPERTY OF A FAMILY LEAVING FOR EUROPE, consisting of velvet and Brussels carpets, inlaid rosewood parlor suite covered in rich crimson silk, brocatel curtains to match, lace do., fancy chairs, inlaid centre-tables; very fine rosewood piano-forte, made by Chickering, cost $350; real bronze clocks and candelabras from Tiffany & Co., oil paintings, &c. Dining-room—Oak extension table, marble-top buffet, suit covered in reps, hambrekins to match, lace curtains, superb dinner, dessert and tea service, French China, painted fruit-stands, &c.; glass made to order, real Sheffield plated ware, silver edged, tea set made by Tiffany & Co.; very fine bronze vases.

BEDROOMS AND LIBRARY.—Black walnut bookcases, couch reclining chairs, furniture covered in reps, curtains, library table, lady's rosewood secretary, dressing bureaus, etagere lined with satinwood, carved rosewood bedsteads, Turkish easy chairs, Turkey and satin-delaine window-curtains, mattresses, easy seats, toilet tables, cottage suites, &c. Particulars in catalogues. This house has recently furnished by Belter and others, and is almost entirely new. Sale without any reserve.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER

Will sell by auction, on THURSDAY, April 25, at 10½ o'clock, at the residence No. 60 West 20th-st.:

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,

consisting of medallion, Brussels and ingrain carpets, mahogany suite in hair-cloth, lace window curtains and cornices, rosewood marble-top centre-tables, marble figure under glass shade, elegant bronze and gilt chandeliers, gilt frame pier mirror and gilt marble-top base, marble clock, mahogany secretary bookcase, Turkish easy chairs, black walnut and gilt frame engravings, mahogany bedsteads, marble-top bureaus, washstands, cane-seat chairs, crockery, glassware, &c.; mahogany suites in hair-cloth, black walnut bedsteads, mattresses, bolsters, pillasses, spring beds, &c., oak extension table, oak cane-seat chairs, sofa in figured delaine, China, crockery, glassware, &c., kitchen furniture, &c.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER

Will sell by auction on SATURDAY, April 27, at 10 o'clock, at the private residence, No. 58 West 21st-st.:

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—Fine bronzes, plated and glassware, mirrors, fine oil-paintings by celebrated artists, articles of art and vertu, Chickering grand piano, concert scale, made to order, cost $1,200; large library of illustrated and standard books.

Also,

the choice private stock of wines and liquors, consisting of Ne Plus Ultra and Triarte sherry, Sanderman's 1000 Port imp., Y. O. Metetta old brandy, Wise's "Bush Wells" whisky, Bourbon do., &c., the property of a gentleman gone to Europe.

N. B.—The wines and liquors will be sold at 11 o'clock precisely in the front basement. Full particulars hereafter.

N. B.—Catalogues now ready.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER

Will sell by auction, on SATURDAY, April 27, at 10½ o'clock, at the residence No. 22 West 12th-st.:

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—Consisting of velvet Brussels, and ingrain carpets, rosewood marble-top centre-tables; rosewood suite in green and gold brocatel; rosewood 7-octave piano, made to order by Worcester & Son; Turkish easy chairs, mirror and mantle mirrors, rosewood secretary bookcase, glass doors; mahogany marble-top dress bureaus, lounge in green reps; mahogany chairs in hair-cloth; mahogany sofa-bedstable; oak work tables, mahogany marble-top washstands, iron bedsteads, mahogany bedsteads; bureaus, wardrobes, mattresses, pillows, bolsters, &c.; extension dining-tables; black walnut chairs in green leather; black walnut frame mantle mirrors, black walnut marble-top side table, carved black walnut marble-top buffet, side etagere, lounge in reps, China, crockery, glassware, &c.; kitchen furniture, &c.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER

Will sell by auction, on THURSDAY, April 25, at 10½ o'clock, at the residence No. 29 Washington-square, corner Macdougal-st.:

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—Consisting of Brussels carpets, fine 7-mm. French plate pier mirror and cornices, rosewood suite in figured damask, rosewood marble-top centre tables, mantle vases, sofa in haircloth, corner etagere, in-rain and three-ply carpets, black walnut and mahogany bedsteads, bureaus and washstands, oak marble-top cottage suite, mattresses, pillows, bolsters, &c.; black walnut extension table, oak chairs, china crockery, glassware, &c.; kitchen furniture, &c.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER

Will sell by auction on THURSDAY, April 25, at 10½ o'clock, at the residence, No. 122 Lexington-av.:

GENTEEL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—Consisting of velvet and Brussels carpets, gilt-frame French plate mirror, lace window curtains, gilt cornices, carved rosewood mirror, back etagere and ornaments, muslin window shades, Brussels and ingrain carpets, rosewood and black-walnut bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, cane-seat chairs, mattresses, pillows, bolsters, pallasses, spring beds, &c.; black-walnut extension-table, black-walnut marble-top buffet, sofas, chairs, rosewood-marble-top side-tables, kitchen furniture, &c.

HENRY H. LEEDS Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER

Will sell by auction on THURSDAY, April 25, at 10½ o'clock, at the residence No. 32 7th-st.:

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, consisting of velvet carpets, rosewood suite in crimson brocatel, gilt frame pier mirror, rosewood marble-top centre-table, rosewood and black-walnut bedsteads, marble-top bureaus, washstands, ingrain carpets, mattresses, pillows, bolsters, &c., rosewood extension table, black-walnut marble-top buffet, black-walnut glass door bookcase, cane-seat chairs, gilt candelabras and vases, china, crockery, glassware, &c., kitchen furniture, &c.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER

Will sell by auction, on SATURDAY, April 27, at 10½ o'clock, at the residence, No. 34 East 19th-st.,

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, all made to order, the property of a family leaving for the country.

Full particulars hereafter.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER

Will sell by auction, on SATURDAY, April 27, at 10½ o'clock, at the residence No. 86 West 11th-st.,

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

Full particulars hereafter.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer,

HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER

Will sell by auction, on MONDAY, April 29, at 10½ o'clock, at the residence. No. 353 West 34th-st.,

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

Full particulars hereafter.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER

Will sell by auction on MONDAY, April 29, at 10½ o'clock, at the residence No. 144 East 10th-st.,

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

Full particulars hereafter.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER

Will sell by auction on MONDAY, April 29, at 10½ o'clock, at the residence, No. 1,318 Fulton-av., or No. 3 Bedford-place, near Clawson-av., Brooklyn:

HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

Full particulars hereafter.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER

Will sell by auction on SATURDAY, April 27, at their salesroom, No. 93 Liberty-st.:

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

Full particulars hereafter.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER

Will sell by auction on MONDAY, April 29, at 10½ o'clock, at the residence No. 42 West 36th-st., the property of a family in Europe:

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

Full particulars hereafter.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER.

On FRIDAY, April 26, at 10½ o'clock, at the residence No. 119 East 36th-st.,

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

Full particulars hereafter.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER.

On FRIDAY, April 26, at 10½ o'clock, at the residence No. 20 Boorman-place, West 23d-st., between 8th and 9th avs.:

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

Full particulars hereafter.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER.

On FRIDAY, April 26, at 10½ o'clock, at the residence on Clinton-av., near Fulton-av.,

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

Full particulars hereafter.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER.

On TUESDAY, April 30, at 10½ o'clock, at the residence No. 57 East 29th-st.,

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

Full particulars hereafter.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER.

On TUESDAY, April 30, at 10½ o'clock, at the residence No. 184 West 24th-st.,

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

Full particulars hereafter.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER.

On MONDAY, April 29, at 10½ o'clock, at the residence No. 9 East 16th-st.:

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

Full particulars hereafter.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER.

On TUESDAY, April 30, at 10½ o'clock, at the residence, No. 207 West 22d-st.,

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

Full particulars hereafter.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER—ON FRIDAY, April 26, at 10½ o'clock, at the residence No. 35 London-terrace, West 23d-st., between 9th and 10th avs.,

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

Full particulars hereafter.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER

Will sell by auction on WEDNESDAY, April 24, at 10½ o'clock, at the residence No. 132 West 47th-st.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—Consisting of velvet and Brussels carpets, rosewood suite in crimson brocatelle, rosewood centre-table, rosewood mirror door and back etagere and the ornaments, bronze and gilt chandeliers, black walnut bedsteads and bureaus, green enamelled cottage furniture, tin-seat chairs, mattresses, pillows, bolsters, &c., black walnut extension table, black walnut marble-top buffet, lounge in green reps, Turkish easy chairs in green reps, China, crockery, glassware, &c., kitchen furniture, &c.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER.

Will sell by auction, on SATURDAY, April 27, at 10½ o'clock, at the residence, No. 34 East 19th-st.,

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, all made to order, the property of a family leaving for the country.

Full particulars hereafter.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER

Will sell by auction, on THURSDAY, April 25, at 10½ o'clock, at the private residence No. 25 Bond-st., between Broadway and Bowery.

All the elegant furniture, &c., of said house, the property of a family going to Europe, comprising elegantly carved rosewood parlor suites, in crimson and green plush; superb marble-top stageres, centre and fancy tables; rich cabinet, with real bronze figures; very fine French plate pier and mantel mirrors, rich satin reps and lace curtains; richly carved rosewood piano-forte, seven-octave, J. & C. Fisher makers; rosewood upright piano-forte, seven-octave, Steve, of Paris, maker; marble and bronze mantel set, clock and two candelabras, style of the Empire, with real bronze statuettes and ormolu trimmings; together with several other elegant mantel sets, real bronze statuettes and groups, Sevres china vases and ornaments; walnut extension table; rosewood buffet, marble top; rosewood dining chairs, very fine solid brass and rosewood French bedsteads, dressing bureaus, armoires-a-glace, wardrobes, washstands, secretaire, bookcases, cabinets, enameled suites, pallasses, fine hair mattresses, bolsters and pillows, blankets, sheets, counterpanes, &c. A fine assortment of china, glass and silver plated ware. A quantity of Sterling silver, viz.: Spoons, forks, ladles, urns, fruit-knives, &c., of rich designs.

Elegant oil-paintings and pastels, by favorite artists; fine engravings; all the gas chandeliers and fixtures, velvet and Brussels carpets, kitchen utensils, &c.

Descriptive catalogues may be had at the office of the Auctioneers, No. 62 Liberty-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

99 CENTRAL PARK AND BOULEVARD lots, being some of the most desirable lots offered at auction this season.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, April 24, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

9TH-AV.—2 lots on southeast corner of 5th-av. and 65th-st.

MADISON-AV.—4 lots on the northwest corner of Madison-av. and 63th-st.

MADISON-AV.—4 lots on the northwest corner of Madison-av. and 68th-st.

66TH-ST.—5 lots, south side, commencing 325 west of 6th-av.

65TH-ST.—2 lots north side 65th-st., 95 feet west of Madison-av.

65TH-ST.—4 lots south side 65th-st., between 5th and Madison-avs.

66TH-ST.—6 lots, south side 66th-st., 100 feet east of 5th-av.

66TH-ST.—1 lot, north side, 95 feet west of Madison-av.

68TH-ST.—12 lots, north side 68th-st., commencing on the northwest corner of 4th-av.

67TH-ST.—12 lots, south side 67th-st., commencing on the southwest corner of 4th-av.

76TH-ST.—2 lots on north side 76th-st., 45 feet east of Madison-av.

77TH-ST.—2 lots on south side 77th-st., 45 feet east of Madison-av.

85TH-ST.—6 lots, north side 85th-st., between Avenue A and 1st-av.

86TH-ST.—6 lots, south side 86th-st., between Avenue A and 1st-av.

89TH-ST.—4 lots, north side 89th-st., between 9th and 10th avs.

90TH-ST.—8 lots, south side 90th-st., between 9th and 10th avs.

97TH-ST.—10 lots, north side 97th-st., between 9th and 10th avs.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

PEREMTORY SALE OF 254 VALUABLE lots at Fort Washington, on the Kingsbridge Road, 10th and 11th avs., 183th, 189th and 190th sts., lying between the proposed east and west lines of the Grand Boulevard.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & Co., will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, April 25, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

KINGSBRIDGE ROAD—16 lots on the east side of the Kingsbridge Road, comprising the entire front between 188th and 190th sts.

11TH-AV.—32 lots, comprising the entire fronts on the east and west sides of 11th-av., between 188th and 190th sts.

10TH-AV.—14 lots on the west side of 10th-av., between 188th and 190th sts.

188TH-ST.—48 lots on north side of 188th-st., comprising the entire fronts between 10th and 11th avs. and 11th-av. and Kingsbridge Road.

189TH-ST.—48 lots on south side of 189th-st., comprising the entire front between Kingsbridge Road and 10th-av.

190TH-ST.—48 lots on north side of 190th-st., comprising the entire front between 10th-av. and the Kingsbridge Road. The above-described property lies between and in close proximity to the proposed line of the Grand Boulevard. The land is high, and has a commanding view.

Maps at the office of the auctioneers.

EDWARD A. LAWRENCE, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE IN ROSEWOOD AND BLACK WALNUT, BEAUTIFUL OIL PAINTINGS, ROSEWOOD PIANO-FORTE, MIRRORS, MANTEL ORNAMENTS, &c.—LAWRENCE & FOULKE will sell at auction, at the private residence, No. 22 East 15th-st., on WEDNESDAY, 24th April, at 10½ o'clock, all the furniture contained in said house, consisting in part of richly carved rosewood parlor suites, mirrors, rosewood and black walnut marble-top side and centre-tables, rosewood piano-forte, stageres, oil-paintings and engravings, oak dining-room furniture, rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, rosewood and mahogany marble-top dressing bureaus, extra fine hair mattresses, three-ply carpets and oil-cloths; also a large quantity of laundry and kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence. Catalogues and further information at the office of the auctioneers, No. 111 Broadway, Room D.

AT AUCTION.—RESTAURANT FIXTURES, ON FRIDAY next, at 2 o'clock, steam boiler, cooking range, copper boiler, brick baker's oven, inch counter, steam carving table, mahogany seats, four beautiful colored hunting scenes, "Village Blacksmith," and other prints, framed, &c., at No. 109 William-st.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL ON MONDAY, APRIL 29, at 10½ o'clock, all the general furniture at No. 56

AUCTION SALES.

W. H. MILLER, Auctioneer.

BY JOHNSON, MILLER & HALL,

AUCTIONEERS AND REAL ESTATE BROKERS, No. 25 Nassau-st., corner Cedar-st., New-York.

WEDNESDAY, April 24,

At 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New-York:

POSITIVE SALE, to close an ESTATE, by order of the EXECUTORS of CHARLES O'NEILL, deceased:

TARRYTOWN AND NEW-YORK PROPERTY.

Broadway, near Beekman-st., Tarrytown, large and substantial two-story, attic, basement and sub-cellar brick house, containing 14 rooms, large open garret, and a great number of closets; ground consists of three large lots filled with fruit, flowers and shrubbery.

Broadway, corner Beekman-st., large two-story, attic, basement and cellar brick house, containing 16 rooms and plenty of closets; two large lots, finely located.

Beekman-st., rear of above, two-story frame building, and one large lot.

Also, the following NEW-YORK property: 4-th-st., south side, commencing 300 feet east of 8th-av., five lots; 75 per cent. may remain on mortgage.

Maps at office of auctioneers, No. 25 Nassau-st.

ALSO, VALUABLE NEW-YORK LOTS.

1ST-AV., WEST SIDE, BETWEEN 31ST AND 32D STS.—Six lots.

Also, at same time and place,

SPLENDID COUNTRY RESIDENCE and valuable lots at Croton Falls, only 70 rods from the depot.

A fine dwelling belonging to G. S. Avery, Esq., on Avenue A and 1st-st. Location high and commanding. House 40x30, with extension 12x16, containing 16 rooms, cupola on roof; everything arranged for comfort and convenience. House is built in best manner; it is back-plastered throughout, and has water, bathroom, and other conveniences. It is very desirable either for a Summer or Winter residence.

Also, a good barn 16x40, and lot 70 by about 120 feet, convenient to the dwelling

Also, six lots on Avenue A and 1st-st.

This sale will afford an excellent opportunity to secure a desirable residence and choice lots in a beautiful village only 4½ miles from Lake Mahopac, one of the finest sheets of water in the State. All trains stop at this station. Fifty per cent. may remain on mortgage. For maps, apply at No. 25 Nassau-st.

TUESDAY, April 30, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom No. 111 Broadway, New-York,

THE FOLLOWING VALUABLE BUSINESS PROPERTY ON WORTH-ST., OPPOSITE H. B. CLAFLIN & CO.'S STORE.

No. 35 WORTH-ST.—Three-story brick building, 18 6x45 feet; store on first floor; tenements above; lot 18.6x70.6.

No. 37 WORTH-ST.—Four-story brick building 26x36; store on first floor; tenements above; also, three-story brick building on the rear, 25x19; lot 25x70.6.

The two lots are 43 feet 6 inches in width on Worth-st., and 70 feet 6 inches in depth, running through to an alley on the rear.

This sale will afford capitalists an opportunity to purchase at public auction one of the most valuable pieces of business property in the City of New-York; $30,000 may remain on mortgage for 10 years.

Maps and particulars at the office of the auctioneers.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

THURSDAY, APRIL 25,

At 9 o'clock A. M., at No. 96 Lawrence-st., near Willoughby, Brooklyn:

Handsome furniture, rosewood parlor suite in brocatel, 11 pieces; etageres, centre-tables, velvet and Brussels carpets, hat-stand, mahogany and painted marble-top chamber sets; spring and hair mattresses, feather beds, bedding; oak chairs, extension-table, china, large refrigerator, kitchen ware, oil-cloths, &c., &c.

SAME DAY,

At 9 o'clock A. M., at No. 363 Cumberland-st., between Fulton and Atlantic avs., Brooklyn:

Brussels and ingrain carpets, oil-cloth, mahogany, oak and painted parlor, chamber and dining-room furniture, china, dinner and tea service, glassware, kitchen ware, &c.

SAME DAY,

At 11 o'clock A. M., 5th-av., corner of Carroll-st., Brooklyn:

Handsome rosewood parlor suite, nine pieces, green and gold satin damask, rosewood etageres, fine pier mirrors and cornices, walnut hall table, rosewood marble-top set, Wilton and Brussels carpets, oil-cloths, matting, &c.

Also one small four-seated Brett, four-seated open wagon, two buggy-top wagons, two two-seated top wagons, Hambletonian mare, (8 years old,) and one choice Iresh milch cow.

SAME DAY,

At 2 o'clock P. M., at No. 86 West Baltic-st., between Henry and Hicks sts., Brooklyn:

Mahogany parlor suites in hair cloth, Brussels and ingrain carpets, oil-cloths, walnut and painted sets, mattresses, oak extension table, marble-top buffet, chairs, china, glassware, &c., &c.

SAME DAY,

At 2 o'clock P. M., at No. 389 Pacific-st., between Bond and Nevins sts., Brooklyn.

Rosewood parlor suite, crimson reps, English Brussels carpets, hat-stand, marble-top chamber and dining-room furniture, hair mattresses, oil-cloths, refrigerator, &c., &c.

BENJ. F. THEALL, Auctioneer,

Late salesman with E. H. Ludlow & Co.

HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CARPETS, CHINA AND GLASS, &c.

By THEALL & BROTHER, No. 844 BROADWAY, THURSDAY, April 24, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 36 East 20th-st., between Madison and 4th avs., all the very fine rosewood, walnut and mahogany parlor, bedroom and dining-room furniture, French china and glass, velvet and Brussels carpets, &c.

Catalogues at the Auctioneers' Office, No. 62 Liberty-st.

A. M. MERWIN, Auctioneer.

FURNITURE AT AUCTION.

BANGS, MERWIN & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY MORNING, April 24, at 10 o'clock, at No. 89 East 19th-st., the entire

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE

of a family about to leave the City, consisting of fine parlor, chamber, dining-room, library and kitchen furniture, &c. Also a large number of original oil-paintings and superb steel-plate engravings.

FORTY-NINTH AUCTION SALE.

80,000 TONS SCRANTON COAL,

On WEDNESDAY, April 24, 1867.

NEW-YORK, April 12, 1867.

The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company will sell by Messrs. JOHN H. DRAPER & CO., Auctioneers, at the Company's Salesroom, No. 26 Exchange-place, corner of William-st., New-York, on WEDNESDAY, April 24, at 12 o'clock, noon,

80,000 TONS

of fresh-mined COAL, from the Lackawanna Regions, of the usual sizes, deliverable at their depot, Elizabethport, N. J., during the month of May, 1867.

The conditions will be fully made known at the time of sale.

TERMS—Fifty cents per ton, payable in current funds, on the day of sale, and the balance within ten days thereafter, at the office of the Company.

JOHN BRISBIN, President.

BENJAMIN F. THEALL, Auctioneer, late salesman with E. H. Ludlow & Co.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,

comprising silver, fine pier and mantel mirrors, square and upright piano-fortes, elegant cabinet and mantel ornaments, oil-paintings, engravings, china and glass, velvet and Brussels carpets, &c.

THEALL & BROTHER will sell by auction, THIS DAY, (Wednesday, April 24,) at 10½ o'clock, at the private residence No. 25 Bond-st., between Broadway and Bowery.

All the elegant furniture, &c., of said house, the property of a family going to Europe, comprising elegantly carved rosewood parlor suites, in crimson and green plush; superb marble-top stageres, centre and fancy tables; rich cabinet, with real bronze figures; very fine French plate pier and mantel mirrors, rich satin reps and lace curtains; richly carved rosewood piano-forte, seven-octave, J. & C. Fisher makers; rosewood upright piano-forte, seven-octave, Steve, of Paris, maker; marble and bronze mantel set, clock and two candelabras, style of the Empire, with real bronze statuettes and ormolu trimmings; together with several other elegant mantel sets, real bronze statuettes and groups, Sevres china vases and ornaments; walnut extension table; rosewood buffet, marble top; rosewood dining chairs, very fine solid brass and rosewood French bedsteads, dressing bureaus, armoires-a-glace, wardrobes, washstands, secretaire, bookcases, cabinets, enameled suites, pallasses, fine hair mattresses, bolsters and pillows, blankets, sheets, counterpanes, &c. A fine assortment of china, glass and silver plated ware. A quantity of Sterling silver, viz.: Spoons, forks, ladles, urns, fruit-knives, &c., of rich designs.

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MADISON-AV.—4 lots on the northwest corner of Madison-av. and 68th-st.

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65TH-ST.—4 lots south side 65th-st., between 5th and Madison-avs.

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85TH-ST.—6 lots, north side 85th-st., between Avenue A and 1st-av.

86TH-ST.—6 lots, south side 86th-st., between Avenue A and 1st-av.

89TH-ST.—4 lots, north side 89th-st., between 9th and 10th avs.

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97TH-ST.—10 lots, north side 97th-st., between 9th and 10th avs.

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188TH-ST.—48 lots on north side of 188th-st., comprising the entire fronts between 10th and 11th avs. and 11th-av. and Kingsbridge Road.

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AUCTION SALES.

JOHNSON, MILLER & HALL, Auctioneers—By WM. H. MILLER, Auctioneer.

MEYLERT & MALLETT,

Real Estate Brokers, No. 25 Nassau-st., corner Cedar.

Will sell by auction, on MONDAY, April 29, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, if not previously sold at private sale,

VALUABLE COUNTRY SEAT AT TARRYTOWN.

The residence of A. N. Meyiert, comprising about three acres of ground in a high state of cultivation; in garden, lawn, fruit and shade trees; fruit of all varieties and in great abundance; a large, substantial, two and a half story double-walled brick basement and cellar house, containing 16 rooms, large open garret, and a great number of closets; ground consists of three large lots filled with fruit, flowers and shrubbery.

Broadway, corner Beekman-st., large two-story, attic, basement and cellar brick house, containing 16 rooms and plenty of closets; two large lots, finely located.

Beekman-st., rear of above, two-story frame building, and one large lot.

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Maps and particulars at the office of the auctioneers.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer, Office No. 8 Murray-st.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,

VELVET, MEDALLION AND OTHER CARPETS, FRENCH PLATE MANTEL AND PIER MIRRORS, ROSEWOOD PIANO-FORTE, LACE CURTAINS, CHINA, GLASSWARE, CUTLERY, &c.

By GEORGE COOK, on WEDNESDAY, April 24, at 10½ o'clock, the entire contents of the handsome residence No. 22 West 36th-st., near Park-av., including solid rosewood and black walnut parlor suites, superb rosewood and black walnut chamber suites, mirrors, curtains, shades, oilcloths, dining-room furniture, china and glassware, cutlery, plated ware, kitchen utensils, &c. Catalogues at sale.

T. C. HOUGHTON, Auctioneer.

FANCY FOWLS.

BREWSTER & BERG will sell at No. 86 Cedar-st., TO-MORROW, (Thursday,) at 11 o'clock, the largest and choicest selection of foreign and domestic fowls ever offered at auction, comprising the following breeds:

DORKINGS, BERKSHIRES, BRAHMA POOTAS, LEGHORNS, SPANISH,

WHITE CIRCASSIAN AND BRONZE TURKEYS, ROUEN DUCKS, BREMEN GEESE.

Also, CAMPINE FOWLS.

Also, TWO PRAIRIE DOGS, from Montana.

Now on exhibition.

T. C. HOUGHTON, Auctioneer.

TREES, PLANTS, VINES, &c.

BREWSTER & BERG will sell TO-MORROW, Thursday, at 86 Cedar-st., at 11 o'clock: 2,000 standard and dwarf pear trees, of the leading kinds; 800 dwarf apple trees, choice varieties; also, an extensive assortment of quince trees, tuberoses, gladiolus; 5,000 asparagus plants, in lots to suit purchasers.

Terms easy. Apply to KENYON & STEPHENS, No. 83 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE — HOUSE, GREENHOUSE AND stable, (gas and water,) with from three to twelve lots of ground nicely laid out; plenty of fruit trees, grapevines, &c.; a few only 25 per cent. required. Call and see, in 21st and 22d sts., near 3d-av., South Brooklyn. Take Court-st. car from Fulton Ferry.

J. SANDMEYER.

FURNISHED HOUSE FOR SALE IN West 44th-st. Unfurnished houses in West 33d-st. and Lexington-av. Furnished and unfurnished, in East 17th-sts. Also, one at Rye Neck, Westchester County. Apply at

No. 7 West 23d-st., Fifth-av. Hotel.

LOTS ON 5TH-AV.—80X100, NEAR 46TH-ST.; corner 54th-st., 75x100; corner 64th-st., 102x150; corner 76th-st., 108x225, and others between 45th and 96th sts., and street lots, all localities, and fine plots on 11th-av. (Boulevard;) bargains.

W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

FOR SALE—$5,800, TWO-STORY, ATTIC, frame, filled-in house, 22x36x100; extension; 12 rooms, full lot, hot and cold water, hydant, &c. Time easy. Apply to GEO. HUSSEY, No. 50 William-st.

Or No. 132 Vanderbilt-av.

FOR SALE—WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION—the desirable first-class residence No. 2 2d-place, with stable; house 34 feet wide (double); in excellent order; has every convenience. Can be seen any time in day by applying at No. 12 2d-place.

E. R. KELLOGG, No. 64 Cedar-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE THREE-story and French-roof dwelling-house, No. 232 East 50th-st., in perfect order, and finished with every modern improvement. Lot 20x75; depth of house 50 feet, lot 100 feet. Apply to WM. H. NOYE, No. 111 Liberty-st., New-York City.

FOR SALE—A NEW FIRST-CL MANSION with modern conveniences on 140th 99 feet west of the grand Boulevard, with unobstr view of the river, and about a quarter of an acre of ground. For plans of house and terms apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 7 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—$43,000,

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 24, 1867.

Amusements this Evening.

WALLACK'S THEATRE,
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, THE FLYING SCUD. Characters by Messrs. Frederic Robinson, Charles Fisher, A. W. Young, B. T. Ringgold, W. H. Norton, Miss Mary Barrett, &c.

OLYMPIC THEATRE,
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
THIS AFTERNOON, commencing at 2 o'clock, MATINEE.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7½ o'clock, The Richings grand English Opera, LA SONNAMBULA.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7½ o'clock, an original and grand spectacular Drama, entitled THE BLACK CROOK.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.
Broadway, near 8th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, SACRED TRUST; OR, THE OATH ON THE BATTLE-FIELD. Characters by the Company.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Broadway.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, LITTLE BAREFOOT. Leading character by Miss Maggie Mitchell.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, between Bayard and Canal sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7 o'clock, LITTLE BOY BLUE and RUBH-A-BY-BABY; or, PAITY AND HER PITCHER.

BARNUM'S NEW MUSEUM.
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
THIS AFTERNOON at 2, and EVENING at 7½, YANKEE IN HUNGARY. PANORAMA OF THE NILE and PODJAH B. PEASLEY. A LARGE COLLECTION OF LIVING WILD ANIMALS.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS,
14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
THIS AFTERNOON, commencing at 2½ o'clock, MATINEE.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, DON JUAN DEL JONARIO, THE HURDLE ACT ON A ROCKY MOUNTAIN BUFFALO, EL NINO EDDIE, THE CHILD WONDER. ACTING DOGS, ACROBATIC FEATS AND GROUPINGS.

NEW FIFTH-AVENUE OPERA HOUSE,
Adjoining Fifth-avenue Hotel.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, ROBERT MACAIRE. Characters by Griffin, Christy, Sheridan, Boyce and Hughes.

KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS,
No. 720 Broadway.
THIS EVENING, CINDER-ELLA'S, DEMON DANCE, SONGS, DANCES, BURLESQUES, &c.

STEINWAY HALL,
Nos. 71 and 73 East 14th-st.
THIS AFTERNOON, commencing at 3 o'clock, OPERA MATINEE.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, MISS LIVINGSTON'S CONCERT.

IRVING HALL,
Irving-place, corner 15th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, MR. and MRS. HOWARD PAUL'S ENTERTAINMENT.

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To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

☞ Advertisements for the WEEKLY TIMES must be handed in before 10 o'clock this evening.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

The Cable news grows warlike. Dispatches from London state that peace between France and Prussia is scarcely hoped for now, and both nations are hastening preparations for war. The English stock market is excited, and a financial panic is apprehended.

Marshal MCMAHON, the French Commandant in Algeria, has been recalled, and the furloughs of all officers of the French army have been suspended and the men set to drilling the reserves.

Mr. GLADSTONE is censured by the members of the Liberal Party for what they term his mismanagement of the Reform movement.

A Baltimore dispatch to the Philadelphia *Evening Telegraph* says that yesterday morning the jury in the United States District Court brought in a verdict of one cent damages against Major-Gen. JOHN E. WOOL, at the suit of THOMAS R. RICH, for false arrest and imprisonment. It is presumed that the suit of ALFRED EVANS, on a similar charge, will now be abandoned. There will be no appeal.

GENERAL NEWS.

Gov. SWANN, of Maryland, yesterday issued a proclamation announcing the result of the election in that State on the question of a Constitutional Convention; 34,534 votes were cast for the Convention, 24,136 against it, and there were 48 blank ballots. He therefore declares that the persons who were at the same time voted for as delegates to said Convention who have a majority of the votes cast in their favor are duly elected, and that the Convention, as authorized, will assemble at Annapolis on the second Wednesday of May, to enter upon the discharge of the duties prescribed by the act of Assembly.

The funeral services of the late Bishop TIMON were held in Buffalo yesterday. The procession numbered by thousands, and, consisting of Bishops, clergy and various societies, passed through the principal streets to the Roman Catholic Cathedral, where a grand Requiem Mass was celebrated for the repose of the soul of the beloved and deeply-lamented Bishop. The choir consisted of 100 performers, and the music was most solemn and touching. Thousands of citizens lined the streets through which the procession passed. Bishop KENDRICK, of St. Louis, preached the funeral sermon.

A Denver dispatch of the 22d, says Lookout Station, 270 miles east of the Smoky Hill route, was destroyed by the Cheyenne Indians on Monday last, and three of the employes of the United States Express Company killed and scalped. Eight of the Company's horses were stolen. This was subsequent to the interview between Gen. HANCOCK and the fifteen Cheyenne chiefs, reported by telegraph yesterday. Gen. HANCOCK had started in pursuit.

The Chief of Police in New-Orleans on Thursday last sent an order to his Lieutenants, to be read at night and morning roll-call every day for one week, instructing the men of their command that under no circumstances whatever would they be permitted, in the slightest way, to interfere with the registration of voters. ANY attempt upon the part of any officer or policeman, by word or act, to intimidate or prevent any person from registering, would entitle him to dismissal, never to be reinstated.

A violent tornado passed over the northern part of New-Jersey on Monday afternoon, its track being half a mile wide. It was chiefly destructive at Newton, Sussex County, where some barns were blown down and three cows were killed. The gale was violent but less destructive on the line of the Morris and Essex Railroad.

Accounts from the Platte River say that the freshet had reached its height, and that the water was slowly receding. No fear of further damage to the Pacific Railroad was entertained, and the recent damage would be speedily repaired. The worst break was near Elkhorn Station, where 400 yards of the track had been washed away.

Gen. SICKLES has issued an order directing Post Commanders to exercise a supervision over all Magistrates, Sheriffs, Deputy Sheriffs and Police within their commands, and whenever necessary for the preservation of order and the efficient discharge of their duties, to assume command of the police force.

An Irishman is under arrest in Gloucester, Mass., charged with a murder of uncommon brutality. It is alleged that he was beating his little boy, only three years of age, and, becoming infuriated at the remonstrances of its older brother, savagely dashed the child's head against a bedstead and killed it instantly.

The counsel for JOHN H. SURRATT appeared in the Criminal Court, at Washington, yesterday afternoon, and filed a motion that the motion of the District Attorney for the further continuance of the cause be set aside, and that some day at the present term of the Court be designated for his trial.

Burglars are going the rounds of the Pennsylvania Post-offices. That at Marietta was robbed on Monday night.

A Lawrence (Mass.) paper reports that the girls in the mills in that city are all and nearly all

the operatives who demanded the establishment of the ten-hour system, who could obtain employment, having gone back to work as usual.

All the steamers from San Francisco up to May 30, have full freights of flour engaged for New-York. Flour has advanced on an average $1 per barrel since the beginning of shipments to New-York by the way of the Isthmus of Panama.

A New-Orleans dispatch intimates that the Government will lose from eight to ten millions by diminished receipts for taxes, in consequence of the recent floods in Louisiana.

By the burning of a stable in Toledo, Ohio, yesterday, twenty-four horses were burnt. The total loss was about $10,000, on which there is an insurance of $1,500.

A freshet submerged a portion of St. Paul, Minn., on Monday, and so badly injured the track of the Minnesota Valley Railroad that it will be impossible to run trains for several days.

A private dispatch received in this City yesterday, from Buffalo, reports that lake navigation had been resumed, and that the straits between Lakes Huron and Michigan are open.

A train loaded with Government freight was recently attacked by Indians near Fort Mitchell, Dakotah, and 120 mules driven off. The wagons were left standing on the road.

The man named MILLS, accused of the murder at Franconia, N. H., who escaped from jail on Saturday night, was recaptured at Dalton, in the same State, yesterday afternoon.

Archbishop SPALDING, of Baltimore, is recovering, and now hopes to be able to make his contemplated visit to Rome in May.

The vote in Baltimore on the question of running the street cars on Sunday, as officially declared, is—10,955 in favor, and 9,153 against it.

The Methodist Episcopal Church at Auburn, was burned yesterday. Loss $25,000; insured for $6,000.

The mill of the Merchants' Woolen Company in Dedham, Mass., was burned yesterday. The loss, amounting to $30,000, is covered by insurance.

LOCAL NEWS.

The liquor-dealers of this City and Brooklyn, especially the Germans, seemed wholly ignorant, yesterday, of the provisions of the EXCISE Law, the eighth section of which directs that all places where liquors are sold must be closed from sunrise to sunset on election days. About two hundred and fifty delinquent dealers were arrested throughout the Metropolitan Police District yesterday, and held to bail for trial by the Police Magistrates.

The Commission on life-saving inventions met yesterday, and, on board the *Kankakee*, proceeded down the bay. The merits of different lifeboat detaching apparatus were tested with satisfactory results, as also were those of novel construction, having in view the saving of human life, and prevention of accident at sea.

The racket match for £1,000, between WILLIAM GRAY and FREDERICK FOULKES, the champion players of Great Britain and America, was concluded yesterday. The English player was the victor, winning four out of the seven games constituting the match. We give a full report elsewhere.

Two men, named CHARLES EBMLEIN and HERMAN KERSCHAFT, were shot at a German Easter Festival, in Second-avenue, on Monday night, by a man named JEREMIAH HORTON. The former is injured severely, the latter slightly. The accused was arrested and held to await the result of the injuries.

WENDELL PHILLIPS delivered a lecture last evening in the Brooklyn Academy of Music, upon the situation of the country. The audience was not large.

The old Bowery Theatre was sold at auction yesterday for $106,000, being $1,000 less than at the previous sale.

The general markets were rather brisker yesterday, especially in the line of Corn, Pork, Bacon and Sugars, which were firmer. Hay was cheaper. The changes in other articles were unimportant. The freight market exhibited more animation.

The Constitutional Convention.

The vote yesterday was very light, not half so large as that given last year for Governor. It is barely possible that one Republican delegate is elected in this City, but the probability is that the Democrats have decisive majorities in all the lower section of the State, that is to say, in New-York, Richmond, Kings, Queens, Suffolk, Westchester, Putnam, Rockland, Orange, Sullivan, Ulster, Dutchess, Greene, Columbia and Albany Counties. But there their strength ends, and nearly all the northern, central and southern tier counties show the usual Republican colors. The vote is light, but—so far as we hear at this hour—quite decisive, and the general complexion of the Convention will be in accordance with public expectation—very strongly Republican, and that of the Radical type.

The Threatened War Between Prussia and France—The Situation from an American Stand-point.

Why should the prospect of a war between Prussia and France cause such uneasiness and excitement in the business circles of this country? Why should values and prices be affected, or why should gold quiver and the finances be disturbed? What ground is there for believing that war would produce any such derangement in our commercial and monetary affairs as to justify this preliminary sensibility in view of its threatened approach?

Last Summer one of the greatest and most important wars of modern times broke out between two of the great European Powers—(we refer to the war between Prussia and Austria)—a struggle in which two armies of the strength of a quarter of a million of men apiece fought out victory and defeat on the field of Sadowa—a war in which one of the proudest empires of the world was humbled and dismembered, and in which fundamental changes were wrought in the map of Europe. And yet, though beside the two main combatants it involved Italy, and came near to involving France, it had hardly any perceptible influence from beginning to end on the business or financial relations of America with Europe. Our Government bonds held in Europe, and held mainly in Germany, where hostilities were carried on, instead of going down during the progress of the war, *went up fully five per cent*; and gold in this market, instead of going up during the war, *went down fully five per cent*. These remarkable and memorable facts are worthy of being recalled at this moment, and certainly should not be overlooked by those whose fears are constantly wrought upon by the speculative and sensational dispatches that are daily received from Europe.

We know well enough that a war between Prussia and France would be a different affair from last Summer's war between Prussia and Austria. But we see no reason to suppose that the differences would necessarily be of such a character that the former must produce disastrous consequences in this country. In some respects it may be harder upon us, but in others it assuredly looks less threatening than did the war a year ago. The coming war (if thus we may speak) is likely to cover more time than did the war of last year; but there are many reasons to doubt its being a long war. It will take no time to bring the opposing forces in front of each other, and it will be against the precedents as well as the necessities of the day if it take any great time to bring about such trials of strength as must soon demonstrate whose must be the triumph. Recent history furnishes very striking examples of how peoples not less brave than the French and quite as determined as the Prussians have very readily succumbed before that which they saw it was futile to resist; and we have even seen how men not less long-headed than NAPOLEON and with quite as penetrating a vision as BISMARCK may be quickly brought to acknowledge accomplished facts, when they discover it is impossible to refute them. This is pre-eminently the genius of modern times, and the last three great wars in Europe give proof that it has had more than one opportunity of displaying itself.

It is altogether unlikely, if a war breaks out between France and Prussia on the Luxemburg question, that it will involve either of the other three great Powers of Europe. So far as that matter is concerned, it may be considered assured that neither England nor Russia will take part on either side. We have heard (through the newspapers) of active efforts being made by both Prussia and France to secure an alliance with Austria, and we have heard, now of the success of one and now of the other. But we see as little reason to believe that Austria would allow herself to be used by France as by Prussia, and it must be remembered that the policy of VON BEUST is altogether against permitting Austria to be dragged into war at this time on any account. Several of the lesser States might be forced to participate in the quarrel, but as regards Europe at large a duel between France and Prussia alone would be more in keeping with the logic of the times.

Such a war during the coming Summer—a war of boundaries between two contiguous States—should not, in the nature of things, produce any overwhelming effect upon the fortunes of America. If other matters, like the "Eastern Question" were to arise simultaneously with this, we should doubtless feel a greater revulsion; but the present uneasiness is caused solely by the probabilities of a war between France and Prussia, concerning the Fortress of Luxemburg; and if we travel beyond that, we get into a region of political speculation where all is dubious, and in which the value of nothing whatever is established.

Neither our commerce, our finances, nor our general business can be said to be at all seriously threatened by the impending Franco-Prussian war—if, indeed, it really be impending. Our relations with England, which are more important than those with all the rest of Europe, would not be interrupted. Our commercial exchanges with France would only be affected in so far as the industrial economies of France might be diminished. The German holders of our bonds, in whose hands they appreciated during the great war of last Summer, would not throw them away in case of another war this Summer. Nearly all our cotton crop of last year is now marketed, and we may expect that the war, if it come, will be over before we have another crop ready for market. In fact, in whatever light the question is studied, we cannot see, that as things now stand, there is any necessity for overpowering apprehensions on our part in case France and Prussia should try the value of the Chassepot rifle and the needle-gun.

The Freedmen as Citizens—Senator Wilson's Mission.

In two respects Mr. WILSON's mission might have been expected to give better assurance of practical success than it has done thus far. If that mission was undertaken with the view of spreading sound political information among all classes at the South, it is unfortunate that his audiences both at Orange and at Richmond have been made up, ten to one, of a single class. Equally unfortunate is it that the addresses delivered at both points, in so far as they have been intelligibly reported, deal rather with party achievements and party claims than present the clear indices of broad political truth. Few men of common sense belonging to either side in politics, think of questioning the great advantage of having a free and full discussion of current questions throughout the South, as throughout the North. There, as here, freedom of speech now means more than the right of assenting to the decrees of what was but the other day a domineering sectional majority. And if the stand-point from which Mr. WILSON addresses his Southern auditors is that of a mere electioneering agent, the temper and bearing of his address, especially that delivered at Richmond, need not be called in question. What, however, will occur to many reflecting people here and in Virginia is, that when this grand opportunity has at last presented itself of bringing Northern political teachers (if they cannot be called statesmen) face to face with the people of the South, there should exist among the most influential class even a latent suspicion of the motives of the speaker. That suspicion doubtless gave to the Richmond assemblage the complexion it bore—six thousand or more blacks to a few hundred whites of no very exalted character, with few exceptions. On the other hand, the absence of the intelligent class may have reacted on the speaker and his efforts. Without being rudely offensive to the absent class, the address could be said to have no merit beyond an ordinary electioneering speech, with this much additional to detract from it—that it was mainly addressed not to a general or even a party gathering, but to a single class in the community. How far that class—many of whom in their former condition of slaves must have heard Mr. SEWARD's name for years and years among the foremost of the friends of freedom—understood or relished Mr. WILSON's abuse of the Secretary of State, we do not know. But those of them possessed of common intelligence could hardly, we should suppose, help wondering that the bitterest invectives of the speaker were reserved for those who had been fighting the cause of the slave long before Mr. WILSON's name or authority was known outside of the mutual admiration circles of his State.

It is not easy to portray in its full magnitude the permanent mischief that may be wrought in the political structure of Southern society by party appeals addressed to any one class in the community. The evil will not begin to develop itself fully until the newly-enfranchised class, having voted, having been coaxed and entreated to vote, begin to find of what consequence they really are in their State or in their electoral district. Like other races and classes, they are not likely to remain long in ignorance that there is a consideration attached to the possession of the franchise, and that that consideration grows in value as voters of the same race, or creed or class combine to go to the polls in a solid body. If Mr. WILSON does not carry his course of political instruction so far as to let his colored audiences know how the value of a "solid" vote is estimated in New-York, he will shortly be followed by other instructors who will make the matter sufficiently clear. Thirty or forty years' trial of the class-voting system here has done more to show how the franchise may be turned to profitable account than anything else in the history of municipal government. The same thing will be illustrated all over the South, precisely in proportion as masses of people of the same kith are dragged into a common booth, to be made merchandise of by their own leaders, or by designing men of another class.

The evidence is growing stronger and more satisfactory every day that there need be no such herding of the freedmen together in order to secure free and stable government at the South. The Petersburg meeting held on Thursday of last week was a large and mixed gathering of white and colored people together—convened without the prompting or the attraction of an outside orator. The resolutions passed—which we print in full in another column—show that those who took part in the meeting fully recognize the principle of political and civil equality, which should hereafter exist among all classes at the South. No advocate of freedom here or in any other country could ask for more than is voluntarily affirmed in these resolutions by a mixed assembly, and sustained by the more moderate and influential Virginia journals. If, then, missions and missionaries from the North are to be employed in spreading political information at the South, it cannot be too strongly urged that results permanently beneficial either to blacks or whites, or to the country at large, are only possible if party propagandism is subordinated to a fair and candid statement of the situation. Any sort of political enterprise that aims to use the freedmen as *a voting class*—whether that enterprise is in the hands of Gen. WADE HAMPTON or Senator WILSON—will begin in their corruption and end in their political and social destruction.

Fancy Prices of Real Estate.

The extraordinary prices realized at the recent Corporation sale suggest two reflections—one as to the likelihood of the consummation of the sale by the payment of the purchase money, and the other upon the abnormal condition of real estate valuation in this City and its immediate vicinity. A few days will determine the first matter, and if we are not greatly mistaken a few months will unsettle the second.

The remarkable increase in the population of New-York but partially justifies the present state of things. In 1820 we had a population of 123,706, and since then the increase has been on an average of 28 per cent every five years, until in 1860 there were 814,254. It is estimated that in 1870 there will be not far from 1,500,000, and in 1875 about 2,000,000.

These hordes of people must live somewhere, and, finding the narrow limits of Manhattan Island too contracted for their accommodation, they have migrated by scores of thousands to Brooklyn, Williamsburgh, Jersey City, Newark, Elizabeth, and the towns along the line of the North and East RIVERS, until in turn they too are crowded. Naturally, then, the values of real estate would rapidly appreciate; but the fancy prices that now obtain are traceable directly to the speculative mania which seized and controlled us as a people during the last years of the war.

Doubtless this form of speculation is fostered by the amazing rise in rentals, which increased from quarter to quarter, until the burden became an extortion. This induced a demand for real estate, and under the pressure, combined with the high prices demanded for labor and materials of all kinds, it, too, increased until $5,000 became $10,000, and $20,000 became $100,000.

With this state of things appeared a species of speculation, the origin of which was intentional economy, but the result of which will be disastrous. Anxious to avoid high rents, and desirous of putting their money into something tangible rather than into the maelstrom pockets of landlords, many little speculators have tempted the dangerous current of real estate operations by investing borrowed capital in bricks and mortar at the topmost rates. The cases are numberless in which parties purchasing obtain or assume mortgages for more than two-thirds of the price. This might be very well if prices bore some relation to actual values; but in an era of inflation, which must end some time, the process would seem to be dangerous to both borrower and lender.

The records of real estate transfers show that the recent rise of values is as yet unchecked. Houses on Fifth-avenue are held at enormous rates and at vastly increased prices over those of last year. One house, which was sold last year for $22,900, has brought within a few weeks $70,000; three lots near Central Park brought $73,000; a house and lot on Tenth-street, near Tenth-avenue, sold for $149,000; property on Union-square has been sold, resold and sold again at advances of $25,000 and $70,000; and other lots, houses and grounds and stables have brought prices which leave a difference in the hands of the speculators, who bought to sell, of fortunes.

The result of such a market as this is to flood the City with real estate offers. The same remark applies to Brooklyn, to the New-Jersey towns and to certain places on the Hudson. Parties who invested years ago in homestead property are anxious to sell, and those whose possessions are out of the line of progress and speculation are as eager as any. In Brooklyn, while a month ago it was almost impossible to *rent* a house, there were hundreds for *sale*; but now that the 1st of May draws near the case is materially altered.

A reference to the real estate prices of the large cities of the Old World shows that those of New-York are in advance of all. The fact that land near the heart of the City of London is held at fabulous rates, does not enter into the argument. The fact which does concern us is that land desirable for residences near the Parks, along the lines of resort, advantageously located for domestic convenience, is in this City, and in this neighborhood, higher by many degrees than in or near to any other large city in the world.

The conclusion is irresistible that sooner or later what is too high must have a fall, and when the crash comes it will involve, not the speculators, who, having made their fortunes, can afford to meet it, but the *bona fide* purchasers, the mortgagors who trusted their little and must lose their all. We say this by way of warning to those who, in their anxiety to escape the grasp of landlords, rush into the merciless embrace of Debt. It is a hazardous course at any time, in times like the present, when the skies portend difficulty if not disaster, it is a course on which no man should enter without pausing to calculate the not improbable consequences.

England and Spain—A Question of English Neutrality.

In acceding to the demand for full satisfaction and indemnity for the seizure of the *Victoria*, the Spanish Government has taken the only course to prevent a rupture with Great Britain. The demand seems to have been entirely just, and to have been pressed with extraordinary moderation. Our readers will remember that the *Victoria* was a British vessel engaged in the Barbary trade. More than a year ago she was seized by a Spanish revenue cutter at a distance of fifteen miles from the Spanish coast, was carried into Cadiz, where her crew were sent ashore and dispersed. The British Government made immediate inquiry into the outrage, but found the Spanish Ministry so adverse to the examination that nearly a year passed before a definite reply, and that a very unsatisfactory one, was received. The reply stated that the cargo of the ship (tobacco) naturally excited suspicion, and proposed that the case should be tried before a Spanish Court, and that, "if in the final result of the trial the British Government should consider that there be notorious injustice committed to the detriment of the defendants, there would then be a fitting opportunity for treating by diplomacy." This shilly-shally sort of proceeding would not go down with Lord STANLEY, who wrote a firm reply, setting forth very clearly the injustice of the seizure, and demanding the immediate restoration of the ship and cargo, or their full value, with pecuniary indemnity to the Captain and crew, accompanied by an ample apology for the outrage. As there was really no ground for them to stand on, the Spanish Government have tardily, and under threat of punishment, consented to do justice.

The case of the *Tornado* was very different, and the demand for indemnity on account of the seizure of this vessel is pressed with more caution. Somewhat questionable practices of "neutrality" are involved in the fitting out of the *Tornado*, and as a vessel regularly cleared from Liverpool is now in the Chilian Navy, a regularly commissioned ship-of-war, it will not do to assert that the suspicions of the Spanish Government in regard to the former were entirely unfounded. Unquestionably, the crew of the captured vessel were harshly and even cruelly used by the Spanish authorities, and on this ground a proper claim for reparation may be founded. But there are ugly questions still unsettled in regard to the rights and obligations of neutrals, involving the legality of certain English practices during our late troubles. While the "*Alabama* claims" are still the subject of diplomatic discussion between Great Britain and the United States, English statesmen will exercise a wise caution in dealing with Spain in a somewhat similar case of dispute, and as Mr. SEWARD appears to be disinclined to hurry the settlement of our own differences with England, it seems not unlikely that the "*Tornado* case" and the "*Alabama* claims" may exist to puzzle and perplex the diplomatists for some time to come.

A Board of Audit—The Police Commission.

The City Tax Levy, passed during the closing hours of the session, embodies two new and somewhat extraordinary provisions. One adds enormously to the power already vested in the Police Commissioners, the other creates a commission called the Board of Audit, whose discretionary power for good or evil is bounded on one side by the rapacity of the City's creditors, and on the other by the depth of the City's pocket.

The duties of the Board of Audit are apparently simple, but the history of municipal litigation indicates that they will be interminable. These are the adjustment and settlement of all legal or equitable claims and accounts outstanding prior to January, 1867, against the City of New-York, the raising of moneys by taxation to satisfy the claims, the drawing of $10 *per diem* by each member of the Board, the appointment of a clerk at $5 *per diem*, and all the necessary administering of oaths and issuing of processes customary in Courts of law. That any improper claim can be pressed through the Board as at present constituted we do not believe, and that money may possibly be saved to this taxridden City by the substitution of a Board in the place of the dilatory Courts we are quite ready to believe, so long as its members enjoy the character for integrity and honor which the gentlemen named in the act possess. The danger is, that, having organized the Board, less capable and less trustworthy men will hereafter be invested with powers, the exercise of which will be always exposed to great temptation. Time will demonstrate the desirability of a Commission like this in addition to the organized Courts, at an expense of not less and probably more than $100 *per diem*, for the performance of duties already assigned to officials whose salaries will continue, although their work is transferred.

In regard to the Police Commissioners the Legislature has been most lavish in the bestowal of additional authority. It seems they are to have authority to offer—

"Rewards for the detection of all classes of crime; they can also increase their force to 2,000 men when they think proper, and appoint a Captain and as many Sergeants, not, however, exceeding four to each Precinct. They are also to exercise all the powers, and perform all the duties now conferred by law and ordinances upon the Mayor and the Common Council conjointly, and all other Boards and officers, except the Board of Health; in respect to theatres and places of public amusement, keepers of boarding-houses for emigrant passengers, junkshop keepers and junk boatmen, pawnbrokers, venders, hawkers and peddlers, dealers in second-hand articles, keepers of intelligence offices, auctioneers, hackney-coaches and carriages, their owners and drivers, carts and cartmen, cabs and cabmen, public porters, omnibuses and their drivers, cars and their drivers, to the same extent and with like effect as though the Board of Police was named in such laws and ordinances, in the place and stead of the Mayor and Common Council and other Boards and officers of the said City of New-York."

The Commissioners are also to have control of all boats running under a license, and the Treasurer is to receive for his compensation in collecting license fees and fines $1,500 in addition to his regular salary. It would be interesting to know what the regular duties of a Treasurer are, if they do not include the "collection of license fees and fines," and further why the Treasurer should be so highly favored, when a clerk could have been hired for $500 to do all the extra work? It is not worth while, perhaps, to scrutinize a beggarly $1,500 nestling among the millions otherwise squandered, but as an indication of the animus of the Legislature, the item is

MINOR TOPICS.

If practical and sensible advice of Gen. SHERMAN, as to the best means of subduing and holding in control the belligerent remnant of Indians on the Plains, had been promptly acted on, the troubles which have every day for months been thickening, and which, as last reported, are really becoming very serious, might have been in a great part avoided. It is too late to inquire how the blame of this new outbreak is to be distributed between faithless agents, frontier settlers, who have engaged in reckless and unwarrantable reprisals, and the Cheyennes, gratifying their natural and unquenchable thirst for blood. All we know is that bands of the latter are on the war path; that so late as the early part of last week they had scalped several Express men of the United States Company at Lookout Station; that Gen. HANCOCK, who had gone in pursuit as far as Fort Zara, had, up to the opening of the present week, failed to come up with the savage horde; and that there seems nothing for it now but a thorough and sweeping campaign, preparatory to a final disposition of the whole Indian population, as the War Department suggests. They are in the way of advancing civilization; and they have to be put out of the way—as mercifully as may be, of course—but so thoroughly out of the way that we can be firmly and finally assured against the repetition of these massacres. We presume Gen. HANCOCK's instructions allow him the amplest discretion. Let us hope he has also adequate support, in the form of cavalry, subsistence and transportation.

The Macon (Ga.) *Journal & Messenger* appeals to the Northern capitalists to avail themselves of the opportunity for investment afforded by the South. It is described as "a field in which an Astor might play the part of a Macenas, and make his name immortal." The plea is properly put on business grounds. The planters need money; their operations are crippled and retarded by the want of it. To invest there, then, whether by way of loan or otherwise, will be to bring large areas of now neglected land into cultivation, and to facilitate the adjustment of relations between employer and employed. And the investment will pay the investor handsomely. "As a mere material interest and adventure," the Macon journalist truly says, "it is most inviting." The chances of large returns are great, while the risk of loss is scarcely even nominal. The time is not distant, we hope, when our enterprising capitalists will identify themselves with the promotion of Southern prosperity.

It would be too much to expect of a lively community like this that individuals belonging to the idle portion of it, or the naturally officious, should refrain from boring the Japanese Commissioners just landed—more or less. But let us hope that they will not be done to death, just here. They have Washington before them, and in view thereof they surely need rest, or a little rest. Besides, they are charged with functions which do not centre in the consumption of a given quantity of champagne. They desire practical information about a number of matters on which they can get it. They are especially desirous, in view of the direct communication by steam which New-York enterprise has opened up between our great Pacific port and Japan, to see into our navy. They have sent native naval officers here, in a uniform—as the reporters tell us—almost similar to that of the United States, to make observations and take notes, and carry back facts for the guidance of their Government. The chief Commissioners are men of learning and intelligence, and they are not likely to feel complimented by being gaped at, either at their hotel or elsewhere. People of a curious disposition may not care to remember these facts. Sensible people, we venture to think, will take them to heart.

The Connecticut papers are disputing over the spoils of victory. The Hartford *Times* says:

"The appointment of Quartermaster-General ($2,000) and Paymaster-General ($1,000) are not at the Governor's absolute disposition, being subject to the approval of the Senate; but as no Connecticut Senate has ever had the indecency to force upon the Governor's staff men who were politically opposed to him, it is hardly to be supposed that this will be done now. The New-Haven *Journal*, however, intimates, with a chuckle, that it will!"

Whereupon the *Journal* replies that it "did not chuckle over the fact that the law prevents the Governor from removing certain officers of the State. It simply reminds its Democratic friends that they were going too fast in providing candidates for offices that were not vacant, and that could not be either vacated or filled without the consent of the Republican Senate." As long as office is made a point in the game it is to be expected that it will be held at its full value. The Quartermaster and Paymaster of a State hold the same relation to its Governor that similar officers would do to a military chief, and in neither case would it be well, ordinarily, to have so many reins of power concentrated in one hand as the appointment of such officers would give to the Governor or General. So that, both on grounds of party politics and State policy, the Republican Senate will probably hold to its right, even if it decline to exercise it, in the appointment of the two State military officers in question.

Mr. GLADSTONE is likely to prove another example of men who attempt to sit on two stools, but are not broad enough to compass it, and fall between. Having brought upon himself the fierce opposition of the Tories and their leader, Mr. DISRAELI, for his efforts to promote reform, he seems to have earned the censures and reproaches of the Liberals by his aristocratic tendencies and half-way measures. Since his virtual confession of failure by the late resignation, he steps aside for the present, and the Reform Party will have to give up their ideas of compromise and fall back upon JOHN BRIGHT for their Parliamentary leader as well as eloquent champion.

The City of Selma, Ala., has just witnessed a financial operation which, for brilliancy of conception and boldness of execution, would have done credit to Wall-street. A National Bank was established there not long ago, and one day last week the citizens were startled by the announcement that it had been robbed of $160,000 in broad daylight, and while the President was at his desk. Singularly enough, no one but the official named was in the establishment at the time, and he promptly published a card exonerating the Cashier and the subordinate officers of the bank from all responsibility. The bank was taken in charge by the military authorities the day after this "robbery," however, and its officers, including Mr. PARKMAN, the President, were put under arrest, although they were allowed to go at large on parole. Meanwhile Gen. SWAYNE commenced an investigation into the affair, and no sooner had he got to work than Mr. PARKMAN disappeared. It is stated that the capital of the bank was never paid in; that the circulation was used to pay for the bonds upon which it was obtained, and that the bonds deposited to secure the Government deposits were borrowed. The whole transaction throws into the shade the wild-cat banking exploits which made Indiana famous years ago.

It is a pity that our striking workmen whose blows only rebound upon themselves, would not try to work toward the inauguration of some of those coöperation associations which are proving so successful in other industrial centres. Such are the large manufacturing stock companies of Rochdale, Birmingham and Manchester, the cotton mill at Fall River, Mass., all of which have large stock capitals in small shares which are taken up by the workmen. The interest thus developed among the operatives gives a wonderful vigor to all those industries; more work is accomplished; and everybody is satisfied. Of course employers must take the initiative in such enterprises. In England they do not always put it in the shape of a company but sometimes of a divided surplus, which has worked very well. Still there are there 417 associations of this kind whose capital is over $4,000,000, the value of whose property is more than $7,500,000, and whose combined profits last year amounted to over $1,406,000. In view of the endless strifes between capital and labor that harrass and retard our industry, such profitable and popular arrangements are surely worth the attention of both employers and employed.

THE NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.

I.

The forty-second annual exhibition of the National Academy of Design in this City, the opening of which was last week reported in the TIMES, contains few pictures of striking merit. In this respect it falls far behind former exhibitions, the general excellence of which was not so high. We suppose that many of our artists have sent their most important works to the great Paris Exhibition, where they will be seen and admired by all the world; and as the temptation was great, and the ambition a noble one, we are not inclined to deal too severely with the deficiencies of our own exhibition this year, especially as we learn through private letters that the works of American artists have made a profound impression on European critics. American art is almost unknown in Europe. A recent history of art, written by a profound German critic, does not contain the name of a single American artist, although it is brought down to the present day and pretends to notice the art of every nation. This being the case, we are not at all sorry to find that our New-York artists have sent their best works to the Paris Exhibition. We have no doubt that they will be treated justly by the French and German critics and by some of the English. Mr. RUSKIN would probably find little in them to praise, as his prejudices against our national institutions blind him to the merits of everything we do, from the way we put down rebellion and Slavery to the way we paint.

The strength of the exhibition lies in landscape. In this depart of art the gallery contains some of the best work of some of our best men. We miss the names of BIERSTADT, CHURCH, and several other artists whose productions in former years have added lustre to our Academy exhibitions; but COLMAN, MCENTEE, INNESS, GIFFORD, SHATTUCK, WILLIAM and JAMES HART, and others equally well-known to the public, send pictures of great excellence. A finer or more impressive Autumn picture than MCENTEE'S "Last Days of Autumn" has rarely been exhibited in New-York. The cheerless, chilly breath of late November is felt in every part of this admirable painting. Frost has touched all the leaves and dulled the thousand hues of October into one monotonous brown. The gray clouds that overhang the sunless landscape seem ready to fall in snow. A wreath of blue smoke, curling from the chimney of a little cottage that stands in the shelter of a low hill, is the only sign of warmth and comfort in the whole picture, and by suggesting the cheerful fire within, adds to the sense of dreariness without, and makes one feel that the saddest and most melancholy days of all the year have come. The picture is painted with Mr. MCENTEE'S usual care; and as to details nothing is slighted and nothing overworked. Mr. MCENTEE'S style, though never careless or loose, is free, firm and broad, wholly unlike the cramped and constrained style of our Pre-Raphaelite artists. We are sorry not to see more of his work in the exhibition.

Mr. COLMAN is almost as parsimonious as MCENTEE, sending only two examples of his work. One of these, "Moonrise after a warm day in November" (No. 430) hangs nearly opposite MCENTEE'S picture, to which it forms a striking contrast. The foliage still retains its parti-colored brilliancy, and there is still a delightful sense of warmth in the atmosphere. The round moon is rising through a gentle haze, and the gleam of her light falls softly on the distant water. The sun, just setting, casts the shadows of the near trees toward the east, and light up the gently rounded knolls in the foreground. An Indian Summer feeling pervades the whole picture, and makes it a delight to heart and eye. COLMAN'S style is too well known to our readers to require special criticism. This artist has only one other picture in the exhibition, "A View at Newport," (No. 577).

Mr. HUBBARD is represented by a single picture, called the "Mountain Torrent." It is painted in a free and forcible style, and contains a great deal of picturesque material worked up with very pleasant effect.

"Evening," (No. 541) by GEORGE INNESS, is full of quiet, poetic feeling. The picture needs to be studied long and carefully to be enjoyed. It will be appreciated by those only in whom it awakens a sympathetic mood.

There are two pictures of Venice in the exhibition that attract much attention, one by a young American artist now residing abroad, the other by Mr. CRANCH, of

ult or that of the public. We confess that the ore we study their work the less we like it. It seems to us constrained, laborious, affected, and wholly unlike nature both in drawing and color. Take, for example, FARRER's "Maple Grove," (No. 178,) and examine its details with careful reference to nature. How hard are all the outlines, how different the stiff arrangement of the leaves on the near branches, from the free and ever-varied grouping that is found in nature; how unlike to real sunlight the coarse, material paint that stands for lighted grass and foliage. The same objection that we made to "Mount Tom," by the same artist, applies to the details of this painting. An appearance of infinite detail is produced by an immense number of minute touches made with the point of a fine brush. This is a common trick with the Pre-Raphaelites, and it is a very shallow and transparent one. Mr. FARRER has several other pictures in the exhibition which we cheerfully commend to the attention of all who entertain the notion that the Pre-Raphaelite theory of art, as practiced by American or English artists, will ever lead to admirable results.

There is in the North Room a little painting, full of exquisite and delicate simplicity, which we see, by way of contrast, by the side of these pretentious Pre-Raphaelite works. It is No. 262, was painted by FRANK ANDERSON, and represents a Spring Hepatica, or Liverwort, that has forced its way to the sunlight between the dead oak and chestnut leaves at the foot of a large gray rock. All the details are carefully drawn and painted; of course the rest of the picture in subordination to the flower. Looking from FARRER's work to this, we feel that ANDERSON is pursuing the true path to excellence in art.

The number of pictures sent in by lady artists is unusually large this year, and we think the Hanging Committee might have given some of them better places than they have done. The fine picture of Game, (No. 136,) by Miss EMMA CHURCH, ought not to have hung over a doorway, so wholly out of sight that the artist by whom it was painted could hardly find it. It is an excellent piece of painting, and deserves to be hung where it could be seen without breaking one's neck. Miss CHURCH has several other pictures, all moritorious, in the exhibition; and we certainly think that good places might have been found for some of them. The "Princess and the Pilgrim," (No. 477,) by Miss MARY L. STONE, is also poorly hung. It is a picture of great promise. Another very pretty painting by the same artist (No. 566) is well placed, and can be seen to advantage. Miss C. W. CONANT exhibits a fruit piece (No. 225) noticeable for correct drawing, beautiful color and graceful composition, and a more ambitious composition (No. 324) entitled "The Awakened Conscience." This picture embodies more thought and feeling than are usually found in the work of young ladies, and the execution shows careful training and conscientious work. Mrs. DANIELS—a pupil of Mr. EDWIN WHITE—exhibits this year for the first time. Her pictures exhibit great talent, and her style is graceful and finished and not wanting in strength.

We have already spoken, in a former article, of Mr. LINTON's admirable wood engravings, in connection with some remarks upon Mr, FARRER's style. We had no intention, however, of classing him with the Pre-Raphaelites, from whose work his own very widely differs. Students of wood engraving, who desire to see what magnificent effects can be produced in this material by a master of the art, should study the specimens of Mr. LINTON's work now on exhibition at the Academy. They are masterpieces, and are worthy of the closest examination.

AMUSEMENTS.

Olympic Theatre.

A very high and indeed unusual compliment has been paid Mr. W. S. ANDREWS, the well-known comedian of the Winter Garden. That artist has received a letter tendering him a complimentary benefit signed by Mayor HOFFMAN, LEONARD W. JEROME, Gens. ROBT. ANDERSON, FREMONT, COCHRAN, Hon. HORACE GREELEY, A. OAKEY, HALL, and many other prominent citizens. Mr. ANDREWS was formerly an officer in the regular army, and, since his return to the stage at the close of the war, he has attained the position of a New-York favorite. The Olympic Theatre has been secured from Mr. GROVER for the proposed benefit on Friday evening. It is with some regret, also, we learn that this is likely to be Mr. ANDREWS' last performance on the stage, for he was one of the most promising of our younger comedians. He possesses a vein of quiet, true comedy all his own, which keeps the attention of an audience pleasantly on the alert. His drollery is fresh and unaffected, and has no affinity with that labored wit which has been so aptly compared to a top lashed into artificial action, and which, like a top, goes down at regular intervals. The pieces to be played on the occasion of Mr. ANDREWS' benefit, will be "Our American Cousin" and "Jenny Lind." The English Opera Troupe, which closes its engagements at the Olympic this week, will, on that evening, give a performance in Brooklyn, and on Saturday evening return to give a representation of "Crown Diamonds" for Miss RICHINGS' benefit.

New-York Theatre.

The lease which Messrs. SMITH & BAKER have of the New-York Theatre, expires on the 30th of April. The present week, therefore, is their last of management. We hope, however, that in their happier capacity as actors they will not be suffered to remain long absent from the New-York stage. They are now playing at their little theatre a military drama called "The Sacred Trust"—a piece which has for its foundation the same French play from which "Carlouche"—produced a couple of years ago at Winter Garden)—was adopted. There is no material difference in the arrangement of the two pieces, but Mr. PLACIDE's performance of the *Old Corporal* was preferable to the inconsistent personation of the part by Mr. GOMERSAL.

THE SITUATION.

Lecture by Wendell Phillips at the Brooklyn Academy of Music.

The last of the "Fraternity" course of lectures in Brooklyn was delivered at the Academy of Music in that city last evening by WENDELL PHILLIPS. The Academy was about half full. Mr. PHILLIPS commenced his speech, which occupied nearly two hours, by a eulogy upon the system of public lectures that had come into vogue in the Northern States during the past few years as a means of educating the public mind. At first they were regarded as a mere literary entertainment; but during the last ten years the Lyceum had vindicated its claim to deal with the great problems of political life, and had done more than aught else to prepare the North for the great struggle it had just passed through. In this country thought was greater than law; statistics were nothing when not supported by public opinion. Who should direct this public opinion which rules and is to rule the country? There were only four sources of national education—the Press, the pulpit, politics and agitation. Editors could not afford to offend their patrons; politicians could not afford to imperil parties; the pulpit dared not enter a crusade against a popular sin or iniquity—there was always a tacit partnership between pews and pulpit. It was only the Lyceum that could afford to be independent, and express its honest views. Here was taught the courage that dared to listen to an opponent. If we, as a nation, were to be what we pretended to be—if republicanism were no sham—it was indispensable that there should be a platform where thought could be represented unhammered. Such a platform was the Lyceum. It was a sufficient compliment to the Lyceum that it had educated the public mind up to a point where it could go through the great national struggle of the last five years. Less than eight years ago JOHN BROWN's blood was shed in the cause of freedom in Old Virginia. Since that time the soil of Virginia had been trodden out in blood to the music of that old man's name. [Applause.] Standing under the inspiration of such a platform he felt it his duty to press upon his audience vigilance, patience, perseverance and self-devotion in meeting the duty of the hour. God summons us to prove the reality of republican institutions. Europe is looking toward us confidently believing that our masses will be like them, that what she believes to be the gentry of the South will yet baulk the North out of its purpose, and it is our duty to see that what 20,000,000 of loyal freemen have determined on, shall be done despite all chicanery and trick. It is our duty to plant the seeds of civilization in ten States—*to plant a Government*, not to build one—and to wait for the growth. Our difficulty has been that we had two contradictory ideas in one Government. SEWARD told us what the difficulty was in 1858, before he lost his brains. [Laughter and applause.] It was hoped that we could surmount this difficulty without war; but we could not, and war came. The cannon burst, and now men like your eloquent pastor of Plymouth Church ask us to load up the gun with the same powder, put the same plug in, and hope that it won't burst again. [Laughter.] The South commenced the war to carry out its idea. We fought to maintain ours. The two ideas met in conflict to determine which should control the Government. It was like two men bringing a suit for a house, to decide which shall have the house to himself. The South said in 1860: "There are 18,000,000 votes behind ABRAHAM LINCOLN; unless we can press back liberty our civilization is gone." They fought to maintain their idea of inequality. They expected to succeed. TOOMBS predicted that he would call the roll of his slaves on Bunker Hill. Now war is not a pastime, a picnic, a sport; it means something, it decides something. It decides that the idea which prevails shall have the right to put the other idea where it can do no further harm. When the South failed in their resort to arms they gave us the right to dominate this continent. Nevertheless, all rights are not always to be exercised. It depends on whether the rights are founded on justice. Whence do we derive the right to dominate this continent? Simply because our civilization is best. Having then, by our victory, the right, and our idea of liberty being the best we have a right to enforce it. Here comes in the idea of conciliation. We are conciliatory, but magnanimity and conciliation have their law, and duty has its law, and our first duty is to take a bond and make it doubly sure that out of this conquered idea war shall never come again. The war has decided that the root of all this past bitterness shall die forever. [Applause.] I have never heard any of these advocates of conciliation offer to sacrifice any one of their own rights, but they always offer the negro as the sacrifice. Artemus Ward once said that he was so patriotic that he felt as if he was willing to offer up as a sacrifice all his wife's male relatives on the altar of his country. [Laughter and applause.] So it it with these men—they are willing to sacrifice 4,000,000 of negroes on the altar of conciliation. [Applause.] Radicals were advised to lay aside their "animosity." No man or party or journal was entitled to preach moderation or prudence or charity to the old Anti-Slavery men of this country. No party had suffered as they had suffered, or been so forgiving as they. For twenty years they had been persecuted, lied about, abused, and yet they forgave their persecutors when they found them in the right. There was not a prominent man in the nation to-day whose record, if it were examined, would not be found sinful in the highest degree against his fellow-citizens who twenty years ago held the same views which he holds now. He flung back then with contempt and indifference the advice of any journal or pulpit orator who talked to him about conciliation or prudence. In ten Southern States were 1,000,000 educated men. They had always ruled there; they ruled now, and they would continue to rule until other educated men superseded them. These men believe just as they believed in 1860. WADE HAMPTON and JEFF. DAVIS hold the same views as they held in 1859. They believe it is not safe to trust the masses. Battles don't change men's opinions. You might stamp Massachusetts with a hundred Bull Runs and she would continue to cry out the same as now: "All men are created equal." So you may smite South Carolina with a hundred battles and she will still cry out: "All men are not created equal." DAVIS is a man of convictions the same as I; he has given evidence of it. One man with a conviction and God on his side is a majority, and one man with a conviction and the Devil on his side is not to be despised. [Laughter.] Now to take that trembling jelly we call SEWARD and put him against JEFF. DAVIS, is like pelting the Rocky Mountains with Cologne water. [Laughter and applause.] In the South the millions must be taken into account in any problem of reconstruction as an unchangeable quantity. We cannot trust the South yet; there is not a single change of idea in the leading element of Southern thought. God once treated this very problem. Canaan was the territory, and God led the Jew up to her boundary and let him look over. God wished to bring Canaan to the worship of one God. Did he preach conciliation? He said exterminate every living thing in the land. The Bible was not given us for literal imitation, but to furnish us with an idea. We can't exterminate the South; we can't banish them. During the one hundred days after Mr. LINCOLN's death we might indeed have sent any of them to Europe and never have seen the white of their eyes again [applause]; but it was too late now. I said, two years ago, that conciliation would yet offer us Gen. GRANT and Gen. LEE as candidates for President and Vice President on the same ticket. I was laughed at and ridiculed for the statement. Last month the *Herald* announced them as its candidates. What we must do is to plant Northern ideas in Southern soil; graft the South on to our root; in other words, send down the ballot-box, equality of landed tenure and education. There were, he said, three ways for us to proceed—one was to get down on our knees and beg pardon of the South; another, to govern it by the sword, which would certainly be as effectual as a man's cutting his throat to cure the consumption; and the third was to hold the South firm for five or seven years until new ideas take root. The last was the natural and proper mode of reconstruction. No Northern man could walk Southern soil safely today. There were ten millions of dollars in Boston to-day that were in the South in 1860. Why was it not there now? Because capitalists dare not trust it there. Capital was the most delicate thermometer. If capital were flowing South it would show that there was safety there—that there was civilization and a State. Snow the man from Alabama or Florida or Mississippi or Georgia that could come to Wall-street and borrow a dollar. So long as this cannot be done there was no State, no safety, no civilization there. The South knows this well. They want capital. There is an immense cry from the South for money. "Give us money," they say, "but bar out the Yankee;" and by Yankee they mean the idea of the nineteenth century. Why does not Philadelphia and New-York, both of which are gorged with capital, send it South? Because no capitalist will give a dollar where he knows he will not get it back again; no patriot will trust his capital to men whom he thinks are his enemies. The South still cries for money, but are not willing to take the ideas of the nineteenth century. And this brings me to the Johnson policy. I say ANDREW JOHNSON is a traitor. [Laughter and applause.] GREELEY advises me to be more generous in my judgment. Now, nature intended GREELEY for a simple-hearted and honest man, and when he has followed nature he has done nobly and deserves the thanks of his country; but as an ox is not a fox. [Laughter and applause. In an unfortunate moment GREELEY conceived the idea that he was made for a Talleyrand, and since that he has been trying to trade principles for immediate results. He is always parading his tact. Now, a man who has tact does not talk about it. The man made himself ridiculous by imitating the spaniel. After some further comments on GREELEY, the speaker recurred to JOHNSON, and said he did not intend by calling him a traitor to say that he would betray the flag to the British, but he had been a traitor to the idea he espoused when he took sides with the North in the late conflict. As soon as he came into power he sought to restore the oligarchy of the South; he did this knowingly and intentionally. The speaker then referred to the national debt, and said that if the South were allowed to come back to Congress with their present ideas they would say to the North: "You told us in 1865 that the Constitution could not be amended without our help; now, if you could not do that you could not contract a debt, and the national debt is invalid unless we ratify it. There is the Confederate debt, if you will ratify that we will ratify yours," &c. After a few words about the Fortieth Congress, which, he said, was not composed of saints, and a word or two in favor of impeachment of the President, Mr. PHILLIPS came down to the Presidential election of 1868, which, he said, was the great danger ahead. Whoever took the helm of State in 1868 would decide the fate of this country for the next fifty years. If the Democrats succeeded, we would lose two-thirds of the fruits of the war; if the compromising Republicans succeeded we would loose one-half; but if THADDEUS STEVENS was elected we would save 99 per cent. Public opinion drifted strongly toward Gen. GRANT. GRANT, he said, had no ideas, and was not the man for a nation struggling for ideas. GRANT was not even a soldier. No soldier would have kept away from New-Orleans when its streets ran red with Union blood. If after the Duke of Wellington had subdued Ireland and returned to London he had heard that a man was murdered in the streets of Dublin for cheering the Queen, he would have been in Dublin in six hours, and henceforth it would have been safe for any man to cheer the Queen from morning till night. He would not have first gone to the Highlands of Scotland to lay the foundation of a monument. The Duke of Wellington was a soldier. But it was said by the friends of GRANT that he wanted to protect Union men of the South, but was not allowed to. If that were so, GRANT owed it to the people to say who prevented him. If it were ANDREW JOHNSON, he would not remain in the Presidential chair thirty days after it became known that he had dismissed GRANT for doing his duty. Congress would have impeached him long ago. Mr. PHILLIPS closed by warning his audience, as they remembered the graves of 500,000 Union soldiers, to be vigilant and watchful, and see to it that no one was allowed to take the helm of State who was not true in every drop of his blood to the principles which inspired the loyal men of the North in the late war.

RACKETS.

THE INTERNATIONAL RACKET MATCH—ITS CONTINUANCE AND FINISH—THE ENGLISH CHAMPION THE VICTOR—EXTRAORDINARY PLAYING IN THE CONCLUDING GAME.

The international racket match for one thousand sovereigns, between WILLIAM GRAY and FREDERICK FOULKES, the respective champion players of Great Britain and America, which had been interrupted the previous afternoon in consequence of a thunder-storm, which rendered it too dark to continue the play, was resumed yesterday afternoon. At the time of the postponement the match was confessedly greatly in favor of the American champion, who had won three out of the seven games constituting the match, while GRAY had only won two. The former, therefore, only required another game to win the match, while it was requisite for GRAY to win two in succession to carry off the victory. The sixth game was in progress at the time of the postponement, GRAY having scored six aces to FOULKES' five, but to counterbalance this, the latter had the hand or innings. The attendance was equally as select, although hardly as numerous as on the previous day, while the betting was far from brisk. The backers of the English champion were still sanguine of victory, notwithstanding the apparently unfavorable aspect of the game, and would have freely taken the slightest shade of odds, if the partisans of the American player would have laid them. They had the fullest reliance on the pluck and stamina of GRAY, who was in the most superb physical condition, and who was not in the least affected by the severe muscular exertion and exhaustion consequent on the previous day's contest. They entertained the impression that FOULKES was less able to stand the continued demand upon his physical powers, as he was not in such fine condition as his rival. In this they judged correctly, for FOULKES had strained himself by his excessive exertions in the first day's playing, or the contest would undoubtedly have been much closer. GRAY himself acknowledged that in all his numerous previous matches he never encountered so skillful and formidable an opponent as Mr. FOULKES.

THE SIXTH GAME.

The play was recommenced at 3 o'clock punctually, FOULKES having the first hand, and the scores standing GRAY 6, FOULKES 5. The latter scored 2 aces and was put out, GRAY following, but was obliged to retire without scoring. FOULKES made an ace, and was cleverly put out after a splendid rally. GRAY scored 2 aces and gave way to his opponent, but the latter did not trouble the scorer, as he lost his hand almost immediately. GRAY now seemed to put forth all his wonderful skill and prowess, for he kept scoring ace after ace, until, having made 7 in succession, the marker called "Game"—the Englishman thus winning by a score of 15 aces to 8. Lond and continued applause followed, for this game made the players equal in the number of games won.

Gray.....2, 2, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 1, 0, 2, 7—total, 15
Foulkes.....4, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 2, 1, 0—total, 8

THE SEVENTH GAME.

When the players appeared in the court for this, the seventh and deciding game of the match, the most intense excitement prevailed among the spectators. Although there were offers of $150 to $100 on GRAY, there was little or no betting, for the play of GRAY was far superior to the previous day's, seeming as if the momentous state of the match had elicited all his powers, and there were few hardy enough to bet against him. Never before in the history of important racket matches, where first-class players contended, has there been witnessed anything similar to the match in question. GRAY had the first hand, and by a series of magnificent plays he scored seven aces in succession before he was put out. FOULKES followed, but did not score, and GRAY in his second hand was equally unsuccessful. FOULKES again retired without troubling the marker, and GRAY then added two aces to his score, which now stood seven to "love," as FOULKES again failed to count. In the fourth hands neither GRAY nor FOULKES scored, and the former then recommenced his fine effective play, scoring six aces in succession, and winning a "love game," as he made the required fifteen aces without his opponent having scored a single ace.

The winning of this game made the English champion the victor in the first of the home and home matches, and he was warmly and heartily congratulated on his deserved success for his superb and wonderful play.

Gray.....7, 0, 2, 6—total, 15
Foulkes.....0, 0, 0, 0—total, 0

Immediately after this, the two champions commenced a match of the best two games in three for a purse of $200, the members of the Club being desirous of seeing a continuance of the fine play shown by each. Each scored 13 points, when the game was set 5, and GRAY won it by scoring 2 and 3 aces in successive hands to his rival's 2. The second game was won by FOULKES by a score of 15 to 11, and the third and the match by GRAY, who scored 15 to FOULKES' 12. We give the scores:

FIRST GAME.

Gray..1, 0, 2, 3, 0, 0, 1, 2, 0, 2, 0, 2—13 set 5—2, 3—total 5.
Foulkes..0, 2, 1, 0, 2, 0, 2, 0, 0, 1, 2, 2, 1—13 set 5—2, 0—total 2.

SECOND GAME.

Gray....1, 0, 0, 2, 1, 3, 0, 1, 0, 1, 1, 1, 0—total 11.
Foulkes....0, 0, 7, 1, 2, 0, 0, 0, 1, 3, 0, 1—total 15.

THIRD GAME.

Gray.....0, 2, 1, 0, 0, 3, 1, 0, 3, 0, 3, 1, 0, 1—total 15.
Foulkes..1, 0, 0, 0, 3, 0, 0, 1, 1, 1, 1, 3, 1, 0—total 12.

A match for a purse between JOSEPH GRAY, a younger brother of the champion, and JAMES MOORE, the marker in the court, followed. It was the best two in three games, 15 aces each, and some unusually fine playing was shown by both. GRAY won the first game by a score of 15 to 8; and the second by 15 to 14. MOORE won the third, after scoring 14 each, and setting the game to 3, by a score of 3 aces to 1. GRAY won the fourth, and the match by scoring 15 aces to 9.

On Saturday afternoon, a four-handed match for $600 will be played in the same court, between the brothers GRAY on the one side, and Messrs. FOULKES and DEVOE on the other. It will prove a most exciting contest, as all four are players of extraordinary skill.

THE ELECTION.

There was very little interest manifested yesterday in this City and Brooklyn in the election. The polling-places at no time between sunrise and sunset were unduly crowded, and the vote footed up small. Beyond the fact that some inconvenience was experienced by those who frequent barrooms, in consequence of the very general closing of these establishments, there was scarcely an incident to distinguish the day from any other in the minds of the public at large.

The City Hall and Court-house, however, were deserted. The officials were all supposed to be on duty at the polls, but this was only a supposition, as many of them gave themselves very little trouble on the score of the election. Suggestions were made that if the Convention failed to mould acceptable Constitutional Amendments, such amendments could easily be voted down by the people at the time they came up for ratification. There were a few persons simple enough to fall into error through ill advisers. A number of liquor-dealers in this City and Brooklyn opened their bars in violation of the law, and the Police made a number of arrests. From the record of these cases it will be observed that most, if not all, of the offenders were lager-beer dealers, to whom it may not have occurred that their particular beverage could do much harm one way or another, and their offending may have been due to ignorance rather than contempt of the law. One poor man, probably at the dictation of some cruel political joker, permitted himself to swear that he had a residence where he had none, and the consequence was that he found himself in trouble. In many districts only Republican ticket-booths could be seen, and there were very few takers, and it was intimated that in some Democratic districts on Long Island and Staten Island no votes were polled at all.

The following is the result of the election. The names marded thus (*) are the successful candidates:

FIFTH DISTRICT.

* Nat. Jarvis, Jr.	4831	Isaac Dayton	4765
* E. F. Gerry	4823	H. Hughes	4760
* H. Rogers	4812	H. E. Russell	4744
* N. Stratton	4769	And. Bleakley	4689

SIXTH DISTRICT.

*Loew	7672	McLoughlin	2300
*Tucker	7619	Little	2226
*Russel	7612	Zeimer	2133
*Gross	7503	Ebbe	5
Cochrane	2319		

FOURTH DISTRICT.

*Lawrence	9,344	Fitch	2,889
*Garvin	9,327	Glover	2,730
*Daly	9,297	McAlear	2,712
*Burrill	9,194	Savage	2,456

EIGHTH DISTRICT.

* Larremore	4865	Thomas	3572
* Monell	4508	Cheney	3246
* Hitchman	4361	Cray	3177
* Develin	4338	Ketchum	3142

DELEGATES AT LARGE.

FIRST WARD.

Dist.	Hutchins.	Schell.	Dist.	Hutchins.	Schell.
1	18	357	4	30	43
2	14	371	5	18	90
3	16	336			
Total		96			1197

SECOND WARD.

Dist.	Hutchings.	Schell.	Dist.	Hutchings.	Schell.
1	27	28	2	16	64
Totals				43	1?2

THIRD WARD.

Dist.	Hutchings.	Schell.	Dist.	Hutchings.	Schell.
1	41	130	3	16	39
2	24	30	4	5	15
Totals				86	214

FOURTH WARD.

Dist.	Hutchings.	Schell.	Dist.	Hutchings.	Schell.
1	47	126	5	77	88
2	137	282	6	70	128
3	20	201	7	104	86
4	17	114			
Totals				472	1025

SIXTH WARD.

Dist.	Hutchings.	Schell.	Dist.	Hutchings.	Schell.
1	29	11	7	9	133
2	9	64	8	10	100
3	22	189	9	13	398
4	42	152	10	4	116
5	17	250			
6	53	350	Totals	308	1763

SEVENTH WARD.

Dist.	Hutchings.	Schell.	Dist.	Hutchings.	Schell.
1	129	119	7	68	85
2	54	279	8	46	160
3	48	128	9	91	196
4	26	96	10	59	271
5	51	207	11	34	181
6	107	172			
Totals				714	1894

EIGHTH WARD.

Dist.	Hutchings.	Schell.	Dist.	Hutchings.	Schell.
1	33	151	8	143	124
2	66	244	9	85	97
3	56	88	10	63	68
4	42	69	11	145	108
5	25	145	12	87	101
6	69	143			
7	76	219	Totals	895	1564

TENTH WARD.

Dist.	Hutchings.	Schell.	Dist.	Hutchings.	Schell.
1	43	146	5	44	181
2	63	168	6	48	170
3	68	142	7	42	164
4	51	198	8	64	176
Totals				429	1510

ELEVENTH WARD.

Dist.	Hutchings.	Schell.	Dist.	Hutchings.	Schell.
1	13	136	11	59	195
2	36	236	12	15	161
3	39	189	13	34	170
4	67	133	14	85	153
5	48	142	15	12	115
6	21	125	16	45	140
7	9	220	17	17	106
8	10	167	18	19	196
9	64	96	19	18	105
10	49	99			
Totals				620	2791

TWELFTH WARD.

Dist.	Hutchings.	Schell.	Dist.	Hutchings.	Schell.
1	36	114	6	164	115
2	93	104	7	45	177
3	89	130	8	123	142
4	112	170			
5	229	178	Totals	884	1225

THIRTEENTH WARD.

Dist.	Hutchings.	Schell.	Dist.	Hutchings.	Schell.
1	76	126	6	93	88
2	115	174	7	40	76
3	81	228	8	96	181
4	112	195			
5	117	130	Totals	721	1,138

FOURTEENTH WARD.

Dist.	Hutchings.	Schell.	Dist.	Hutchings.	Schell.
1	40	119	7	35	131
2	58	297	8	18	1
3	28	168	9	22	261
4	92	205	10	11	101
5	25	104			
6	38	194	Total	352	1721

FIFTEENTH WARD.

Dist.	Hutchings.	Schell.	Dist.	Hutchings.	Schell.
1	116	55	8	186	53
2	58	76	9	80	28
3	59	81	10	85	71
4	135	65	11	63	56
5	67	20			
6	96	28	Totals	936	554
7	93	18			

SIXTEENTH WARD.

Dist.	Hutchings.	Schell.	Dist.	Hutchings.	Schell.
1	104	104	9	140	77
2	96	129	10	107	69
3	105	205	11	122	49
4	117	57	12	119	178
5	87	73	13	14	36
6	92	115	14	36	40
7	59	134			
8	121	176	Totals	1418	1442

SEVENTEENTH WARD.

Dist.	Hutchings.	Schell.	Dist.	Hutchings.	Schell.
1	60	90	13	75	176
2	46	166	14	21	246
3	62	161	15	36	158
4	57	96	16	42	129
5	71	138	17	32	140
6	56	80	18	24	237
7	73	106	19	44	206
8	58	138	20	40	225
9	38	24	21	13	244
10	68	108	22	24	162
11	93	67	23	12	218
12	111	86	24	5	283
Totals				1057	3893

EIGHTEENTH WARD.

Dist.	Hutchings.	Schell.	Dist.	Hutchings.	Schell.
1	102	48	9	64	124
2	155	50	10	47	147
3	147	99	11	91	173
4	131	39	12	15	155
5	135	93	14	25	286
6	117	157	14	20	147
7	111	148	15	19	265
8	54	83			
Totals				1233	1974

NINETEENTH WARD.

Dist.	Hutchings.	Schell.	Dist.	Hutchings.	Schell.
1	58	117	10	81	137
2	49	101	11	116	90
3	26	24	12	62	132
4	90	151	13	19	71
5	53	63	14	29	38
6	101	138	15	32	64
7	87	93	15	181	109
8	85	103	17	154	165
9	40	36			
Total				1263	1622

TWENTIETH WARD.

Dist.	Hutchings.	Schell.	Dist.	Hutchings.	Schell.
1	21	174	12	85	108
2	103	125	13	29	168
3	92	224	14	53	155
4	31	91	15	60	135
5	83	90	16	61	135
6	43	209	17	97	188
7	33	203	18	68	138
8	59	55	19	69	108
9	70	32	20	64	130
10	68	35	21	97	65
11	67	73	22	87	98
Totals				291	2745

TWENTY-FIRST WARD.

Dist.	Hutchings.	Schell.	Dist.	Hutchings.	Schell.
1	33	108	9	107	68
2	65	180	10	160	102
3	62	236	11	124	79
4	55	269	12	106	48
5	57	271	13	170	51
6	30	137	14	103	28
7	51	118			
8	100	75	Totals	1263	1770

VOTE BY WARDS—1866 AND 1867.

Wards.	Republicans		Democrats		
	Del. 1867.	Gov. 1866.	Del. 1867.	Gov. 1866.	
1	96	179	1197	2190	
2	43	134	102	267	
3	86	196	214	590	
4	472	443	1925	2650	
5	....	803	....	2162	
6	208	297	1763	3264	
7	714	1142	1894	4656	
8	896	1381	1854	3920	
9	....	3207	....	4187	
10	423	1284	1310	3157	
11	820	1601	2791	6128	
12	884	1557	1226	2943	
13	737	1025	1138	3053	
14	352	601	1731	3396	
15	936	1728	554	2229	
16	1418	2594	1442	3647	
17	1067	2869	3673	8128	
18	1233	2474	1974	4783	
19	1263	2263	1672	4210	
20	291	2569	2745	6109	
21	1263	2530	1770	4063	
22	....	2115	....	4962	
Total	12981	33492	26095	80677	
Democratic majority		20511		47185	

The Election in Brooklyn.

The election in Brooklyn passed off in a very orderly manner. But little interest was manifested in the result by the people generally, and the vote was consequently light.

The entire Democratic ticket was elected by comparatively large majorities.

The ticket headed by Mr. AUGUSTUS SCHELL, Delegates at Large. (Democratic,) received a majority of about 5,000 votes throughout Kings County.

The following are the names of the candidates elected in the Second Senatorial District, comprising the 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 7th, 11th, 13th, 15th, 19th, and 20th Wards: JOHN P. ROLFE, WALTER L. LIVINGSTON, CHAS. LOWREY and DANIEL P. BARNARD.

Judge GEORGE G. REYNOLDS, on the Republican ticket, received the largest number of votes, and Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER the smallest number. The majority for the Democratic ticket exceeds six hundred, and may reach a much higher figure.

In the Third Senatorial District the following candidates were elected—all Democrats, by a majority ranging between 3,000 and 5,000 votes: WM. D. VENIER, STEPHEN COLONAH, JOHN G. SCHUMAKER, TITUS G. BERGEN. The District comprises the 6th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 12th, 14th, 16th, 17th and 18th Wards of Brooklyn, and the county towns of Flatbush, Flatlands, Gravesend, New-Lots and New-Utrecht.

The entire vote in the County was about 25,000, against 47,000 at the last general election.

In the morning a number of liquor-dealers opened their places of business, but were promptly arrested. In the Forty-fourth Precinct alone, 44 persons were taken into custody for violating the Excise Law. In all about 50 persons were arrested. They were brought before the different Justices and released on bail for examination.

The Constitutional Convention Election.

DUTCHESS COUNTY.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Tuesday, April 23.

This city gives the Republican candidates for delegates at large 576 majority, and the Republican Senatorial District nominees 665 majority.

QUEENS COUNTY.

ASTORIA, Tuesday, April 23.

The Astoria district of this town (Newtown) gives the Democratic State ticket 102, and the Republican ticket 82.

CHEMUNG COUNTY.

ELMIRA, Tuesday, April 23.

In this city the Republican State ticket received 411 votes, and the Democratic 18. The Republican Senatorial District nominees of this district (the Seventeenth) received the following vote: Brooks, 410; Lawrence, 412; Rumsey, 412; Spencer, 412. [The Democrats had no Senatorial ticket in this district.]

ONONDAGA COUNTY.

SYRACUSE, Tuesday, April 23.

This city complete, gives the Republican State ticket 320 majority, and about the same to the Republican District nominees—Messrs. ALVORD, HISCOCK, CORBETT and BALLARD.

MONROE COUNTY.

ROCHESTER, Tuesday, April 23.

The election passed off to-day without attracting much attention. There was less than a third of the whole vote of the city polled. The Republicans have about 500 majority in the city. The returns from the towns indicate a still lighter

FINANCIAL

BANKING HOUSE
OF
JAY COOKE & CO.
NO. 20 WALL-ST.,
CORNER OF NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

We buy and sell at the most liberal current prices, and keep on hand a full supply of
GOVERNMENT BONDS OF ALL ISSUES,
SEVEN-THIRTIES
AND
COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES,
And execute orders for purchase and sale of
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.
We have added to our office large rooms for the accommodation of the public demand for investment in and exchanges of Government Securities, and the convenience of our Stock and Gold customers.
SEVEN-THIRTIES CONVERTED INTO FIVE-TWENTIES AT GOVERNMENT RATES.
JAY COOKE & CO.

Fisk & Hatch
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
No. 5 Nassau-street,
BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES:
U. S. SIX PER CENT. BONDS of 1881,
U. S. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS,
U. S. SEVEN-THIRTY TREASURY NOTES,
U. S. TEN-FORTY BONDS,
U. S. ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES,
U. S. COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES,
U. S. THIRTY-YEAR BONDS, Pacific R. R. issues,
Central Pacific Railroad State Aid Bonds,
and other desirable Securities.
Also, receive deposits and make collections on favorable terms.
CHAUNCEY VIBBARD. J. S. LOCKWOOD.

VIBBARD & LOCKWOOD,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 78 Broadway and No. 7 New-st., New-York.
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD
Bought and sold on commission.
We buy and sell at market rates,
UNITED STATES BONDS,
SEVEN-THIRTIES,
COMPOUND-INTEREST NOTES.
DEPOSITS received in currency and gold, subject to check at sight, and INTEREST allowed (on par agreement.)
Out-of-town orders will receive our immediate attention.
COLLECTIONS made on all parts of the UNITED STATES and CANADAS.

A DESIRABLE INVESTMENT.
A LIMITED NUMBER OF SHARES OF THE TANNERDALE (GAS) COAL COMPANY.
Par value $5. Capital $250,000. Paying dividends of from 1 per cent. to 1½ per cent. per month.
For sale by
WAGSTAFF & GOETCHIUS,
No. 71 Broadway, Room No. 29.

ADAMS, KIMBALL & MOORE,
BANKERS,
NO. 14 WALL-ST.,
BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
Of all issues, and execute orders for purchase and sale of
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

PHILIP SEYBER & CO.,
BANKERS,
NO. 20 EXCHANGE-PLACE,
ISSUE LETTERS OF CREDIT NEGOTIABLE IN ALL EUROPEAN CITIES.

BUDGE, SCHIFF & CO.,
NO. 55 EXCHANGE-PLACE,
Brokers in U. S. Government Securities, Gold Stocks and Foreign Exchange; are prepared to buy U. S. Gold Coupons for May for Gold and Currency at liberal rates.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF SELMA, ALA.
NOTICE.—The collections found in this bank have been placed by the United States authorities in the hands of M. J. A. KEITH & CO., Bankers, at Selma, for account of interested parties.
GIVEN, JONES & CO., No. 33 Broad-st.
APRIL 19, 1867.

NEW-YORK SILK MILLS.
CIRCULAR.
CAPITAL.....$150,000.
JUSTINIAN HARTLEY, President,
No. 44 Lispenard-st.
J. J. THOMASS, Treasurer,
No. 28 Reade-st.
This Company has purchased the looms and machinery of the silk manufactory at Nos. 333, 335 and 337 West 36th-st., New-York, being 58 looms, steam engine, boiler, dye-house and dye apparatus, shafting and belting, with all the tools and appliances complete—all in first-class order and condition, and ready for immediate use—including the lease of the buildings and property in which said machinery is situated.
The lease runs for one year—from May, 1867, to May, 1868—and the Company have the privilege of purchasing the buildings, &c., at $12,000.
The looms and machinery, lease and right purchased, cost the Company only $75,000.
The looms, machinery, steam engine, shafting and belting, cost over $120,000, and are now well worth that sum.
The capital stock is.....$150,000
Equivalent to as above.....75,000
Working capital.....75,000
Upon the investment of this sum a profit of 40 per cent. per annum can be made under any and all circumstances.
Subscription solicited.
Books for subscription are opened and can be found at the office of the Company,
THOMAS & CO., No. 28 Reade-st.
ATLANTIC BANK, No. 142 Broadway.
Office of JERNEGAN, SMITH & HALDWIN,
Nos. 155 and 157 Broadway.
At the Factory, Nos. 333 to 337 West 36th-st.
Office of JAMES CHADBURN, No. 106 Broad-st.
Office of HAMILTON FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 31 Wall-st.
Office of WM. F. HEINS, No. 209 Broadway.

TO HOLDERS OF INDIANA STATE STOCK.
NOTICE is hereby given to holders of Indiana 2½ and 5 per cent. certificates of State Stock that the State Sinking Fund Commissioners of the State of Indiana will, on the first of July next, pay, *pro rata*, first to holders of 2½ per cent. certificates of stock, the amount of money then on hand belonging to said Fund, and after all of said 2½ certificates are fully paid or redeemed, then, if any balance remains to the holders of 5 per cent. certificates after they are surrendered to the agent of State at his office in the City of New-York.
Holders of said stocks who desire to accept the per centum of principal which the fund set apart for this purpose will then pay, are required to notify the Agent of State, at his office, in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th of June next, at which place, on the 1st of July following, the payment will be made.
NATHAN KIMBALL, Treasurer of State.
D. D. MOFFAT, Auditor of State.
W. Q. GRESHAM, Agent of State.
Ex-Officio State Debt Sinking Fund Commissioners.
INDIANAPOLIS, April 12, 1867.

OFFICE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY,
No. 187 WEST-ST., NEW-YORK, April 1, 1867.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN OF THE intention of this Company to extend its First Mortgage Bonds, due July 1, 1887, for thirty years, at seven per cent. per annum. These Bonds are a First Mortgage of $3,000,000 on the entire property of the Company, and the power to extend them is given by a statute of the State of New-York, which provides that the Company may extend any or all its Mortgage Bonds, in the order of their respective priorities.
Proposals will be received up to the 15th of May next, at the General Office of the Company in the City of New-York, for extending any portion of the issue, and parties, whether present holders or others, bidding the highest premium therefor will be entitled to extend said Bonds, *pro rata*, on the amount of their bid, as the Bonds are presented by the holders.
On and after the 1st of July, the Company will be prepared to extend, on the above terms, all such Bonds as the holders thereof may present for that purpose, at the office of the Company in the City of New-York, and new sheets of Coupons for thirty years, with an indorsement thereon of such extension, and agreement of such extension, will be issued and attached, with interest payable semi-annually as heretofore.
Persons whose bids may be accepted will have the option of extending Bonds in London or Frankfort, Germany, on due notice to the Company, in manner to be hereafter determined of the numbers of the Bonds to be extended in each place.
ROBERT H. BERDELL, President.

OFFICE OF THE ASHBURTON COAL COMPANY,
No. 41 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, April 17, 1867.
SPECIAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the Ashburton Coal Company, will be held at their office, No. 41 Pine-st., on WEDNESDAY NEXT, April 24, at 3 o'clock P. M. Business of importance to the Interests of every stockholder, requires a full and punctual attendance.
LOUIS J. BELLONI, JR., President.
JOHN T. ROLLINS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO.,
NEW-YORK, April 8, 1867.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR MANagers of this Company will be held at its office, No. 7 Nassau-st., on TUESDAY, 14th of May next. The poll will be open from 12 o'clock noon until 2 o'clock P. M. The transfer books will be closed from the 5th to the 14th day of May next, both days inclusive.
By order of the Board.
ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, March 30, 1867.
INTEREST ON CITY STOCKS.—THE INterest on the stocks and bonds of the City and County of New-York, due and payable May 1, 1867, will be paid on that day by PETER B. SWEENY, Chamberlain of the City, at the Broadway Bank. The transfer books will be closed THURSDAY, April 4, at 3 o'clock P. M.
RICHARD B. CONNOLLY, Comptroller.

OFFICE OF MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD CO.,
NEWARK, April 22, 1867.
THE INTEREST COUPONS OF THE First Mortgage Bonds of the Morris and Essex Railroad Company, due May 1, 1867, will be paid at the Merchants' National Bank, New-York.
ISAAC VAN WAGENEN, Treasurer.

BANK OF AMERICA.—THE STOCKHOLders of the Bank of America are hereby notified that the annual election of Directors will be held at the Banking-house, on MONDAY, the 6th day of May ensuing; to commence at 12 o'clock, and close at 2 P. M.
The transfer-books will be closed on April 26, and remain closed until the 4th day of May.

NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK.—The annual meeting of the shareholders of this Association will be held at the banking-house, corner of Nassau and Cedar sts., on MONDAY, May 13, at 12 o'clock.
H. E. VALL, Cashier.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.,
NO. 44 WALL-ST.,
BANKERS AND DEALERS
IN
GOVERNMENT STOCKS
AND
COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES.
ALL CLASSES OF UNITED STATES FUNDS
Credited or Remitted for on Receipt at Market Rates, FREE OF ALL COMMISSION CHARGES.
CLOSING PRICES.
NEW-YORK, April 23, 1867.

	Buy.	Sell.		Buy.	Sell.
Registered '81...	109¾	109¾	June, 7-30.....	106⅝	106⅝
Coupon, 1881....	109¾	109¾	July, "	106⅝	106⅝
5-20 Regist'd '62.	104⅛	105	June, C.L.N's, '64	119	119⅛
5-20 Coupon, '62.	110	110⅛	July, C.L.N's, '64	118⅛	118⅝
5-20 Coupon, '64.	108⅝	108⅞	Aug., C.L.N's, '64	118	118⅛
5-20 Coupon, '65.	108⅛	108⅜	Oct., C.L.N's, '64	117	117⅛
5-20 " new, '65.	107⅜	107⅝	Dec., C.L.N's, '65	116	116⅛
10-40 Registered.	98⅝	99⅜	May, C.L.N's, '65	113	113⅛
10-40 Coupon.....	98⅝	99⅜	Aug., C.L.N's, '65	112	112⅜
Gold.....	138⅞	139⅛	Sept., C.L.N's, '65	111¾	111⅞
August, 7-30.....	106½	106⅝	Oct., C.L.N's, '65	111⅜	111½

We are exchanging NEW 5-20 BONDS for the FIRST SERIES of 7-30 TREASURY NOTES, allowing BANKS and BANKERS
½ OF ONE PER CENT. COMMISSION on all conversions, the difference of interest adjusted according to Government rate.
The SECOND and THIRD SERIES bought at market rates.
Until further notice, we will pay the express charges on August 7-30s sent us for conversion, and on new 5-20s ordered returned after conversion.
VERMILYE & CO., No. 44 WALL-ST.

FOR SALE—A LIMITED AMOUNT OF MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD COMPANY'S First Mortgage SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS, fifty years to run. Interest payable May and November.
VERMILYE & CO., No. 44 Wall-st.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
STOCK AUCTIONEER,
DEALER AND BROKER
IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, STOCKS AND BONDS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
NO. 49 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.
ESTABLISHED SIXTEEN YEARS.

WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.
Issue LETTERS OF CREDIT for travelers available in ALL PARTS OF EUROPE.
Nos. 27 and 29 Pine-st., New-York.

OFFICE OF THE GLOBE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
CORNER GREENWICH AND FULTON STS.,
NEW-YORK, April 9, 1867.
AT AN ELECTION HELD THIS DAY, at this office, the following-named gentlemen were elected Directors of the Globe Fire Insurance Company for the ensuing year, viz.:

LEONARD KIRBY,	B. THROCKMORTON,
D. RANDOLPH MARTIN,	EDWIN R. LIVERMORE,
WM. B. SKIDMORE,	ROBERT McLAUGHLIN,
JOHN CASTREE,	THOS. C. GOETCHIUS,
FRANCIS A. RAY,	M. B. CARPENTER,
HENRY ELSWORTH,	AARON RUTHERFORD,
THOS. PATON,	SAMUEL HANNA,
CYRUS CURTIS,	JOHN W. EWEN,
RUTSEN SUCKLEY,	MOSES W. FISH,
WILSON G. HUNT,	JOSEPH COLWELL,
DANIEL DREW,	JOHN HUNTACE,
DAVID WADSWORTH,	ABEL D. HUNTER,
JAS. M. BENEDICT,	AARON CLAFLIN,
JOHN J. MORRIS,	EFFINGHAM COUK,
GEORGE BLAKE,	CHAS. HUDINGTON,
GEO. W. ELDER,	HARVEY WEED,
JAMES C. GULICK,	EZRA WHEELER,
THOS. REED,	FRED. LACEY,
O. W. BIRD,	LYMAN A. JACOBUS,
DANIEL L. ROSS,	THOS. T. BUCKLEY,
GARDNER G. EVELIN,	WASHINGTON L. COOPER,
WALTER W. PRICE,	J. W. G. CLEMENTS,
SAMUEL C. HOBBY,	MARSHALL O. ROBERTS,
NATHANIEL SMITH,	EDGAR HYATT,
JOHN ROMER,	VALENTINE KIRBY.

At the subsequent meeting of the Board, LEONARD KIRBY, Esq., was unanimously reelected President of said Company.
ALFRED A. REEVES, Secretary.

BELLEFONTAINE LINE.
Cleveland, Painesville and Ashtabula,
Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton,
Watertown, Wisconsin,
Fulton County, Illinois,
Henderson County, Illinois,
Stocks and Bonds wanted by
GEO. C. DUNBAR, No. 46 Pine-st.,
Dealer in Telegraph, Express and Miscellaneous Securities.

WISCONSIN SECURITIES.
BERLIN, RACINE,
KENOSHA, MADISON,
WATERTOWN, WHITEWATER,
&c., &c.
Town Bonds (defaulted in interest.)
Farm Mortgage Bonds.
Purchased by
GEO. C. DUNBAR, No. 46 Pine-st.,
Dealer in Telegraph, Express and Miscellaneous Securities.

TRAVELERS' CREDITS.
LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR THE USE OF TRAVELERS IN EUROPE AND THE EAST,
ISSUED FOR
Messrs. J. S. MORGAN & CO., London,
by
DABNEY, MORGAN & CO.,
No. 53 Exchange Place.

MERCHANTS UNION EXPRESS STOCK FOR SALE
IN LOTS TO SUIT.
17 AND 25 PER CENT. PAID IN
ALSO,
New-York, Newfoundland and London Telegraph Company Stock.
Apply to
GEO. C. DUNBAR, No. 46 Pine-st.

GREENLEAF, NORRIS & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO. 66 EXCHANGE-PLACE,
NEW-YORK.
A. W. GREENLEAF, BENSON VAN VLIET,
JOHN B. NORRIS, M. F. HAZEN.

AUSTIN, BALDWIN & CO.,
No. 74 Broadway,
Issue Bills of Exchange on London, Paris, and the principal cities of
GERMANY, SWITZERLAND AND ITALY.
Also, letters of introduction to their correspondents in Europe.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
NO. 7 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS,
AND
NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
Issue circular letters of credit to travelers in all parts of Europe, &c., &c. Also commercial credits.

MILWAUKEE AND PRAIRIE DU CHIEN RAILWAY.
NO. 25 WILLIAM-ST.
A meeting of the first preferred shareholders will be held at this office on MONDAY, the 29th day of April inst., at 12 o'clock M., to consider the question of the conversion of the first preferred shares into first mortgage bonds, as authorized by a recent act of the Legislature of the State of Wisconsin. By order of the Board.
CHAS. P. GILPIN, A. Secretary.

PROPOSALS FOR $808,000 AMERICAN DOCK AND IMPROVEMENT COMPANY BONDS guaranteed by the CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY OF NEW-JERSEY.
Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Central Railroad Company of New-Jersey, until FRIDAY, April 26, at noon, for the whole or any part of Eight Hundred and Eight Thousand Dollars of Bonds of the American Dock and Improvement Company, making the whole issue two millions.
The bonds are for $1,000 each, due July 1, 1886, interest 7 per cent., payable Jan. 1 and July 1, in the City of New-York. They have coupons attached, and can be held either as registered bonds or bearer bonds, as the holder may from time to time elect.
These bonds are issued for land purchases and improvements in Communipaw Bay, under the authority of the State of New-Jersey, on the extensive water front of the Company, and in connection with the improvements of the Central Railroad Company of New-Jersey.
The punctual payment of the principal and interest of the bonds is guaranteed by the Central Railroad Company of New-Jersey.
Proposals should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Bonds," and directed to SAMUEL KNOX, Treasurer, No. 103 Liberty-st., New-York.
Any further information desired can be obtained on application at the same place, where a copy of the bonds can be seen.
Payments to be made 50 per cent. on the allotment of the bonds, 25 per cent. on the 15th of May, and 25 per cent. on the 15th of June, or the whole can be paid at once. The interest will be adjusted on the first coupon.
The Committee reserve the right to reject any of the bids not satisfactory to the Company.
JOHN TAYLOR JOHNSTON,
JOHN C. GREEN,
MOSES TAYLOR,
ADAM NORRIE,
Finance Committee.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 84 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1867.
CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND BONDS.—Notice is hereby given that we have this day designated by lot 19 bonds, numbered as follows: 294, 563, 02, 420, 42, 570, 81, 244, 443, 234, 24, 78, 158, 524, 144, 207, 568, 80 and 258, of $1,000 each, for redemption.
According to the terms of the mortgage, interest thereon will cease May 1, 1867.
The undersigned are ready to pay them, with interest, so far as accrued, on presentation and surrender.
S. J. TILDEN, No. 12 Wall-st.
L. H. MEYER, No. 48 Exchange-place.

OFFICE OF THE TOLEDO, WABASH AND WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 19 BROAD-ST.,
NEW-YORK, April 23, 1867.
THE INTEREST DUE MAY 1, ON THE following-named bonds of this Company, will be paid at the Metropolitan National Bank, to wit:
Toledo and Wabash Second Mortgage, Great Western Second Mortgage, Toledo and Wabash Equipment, and Quincy and Toledo First Mortgage.
A. BOODY, President.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, April 3, 1867.
SCHEDULES OF (30) THIRTY OR more coupons, due May 1, 1867, will now be received for examination at the Interest Department of the United States Treasury.
H. H. VAN DYCK,
Assistant Treasurer, U. S.

OFFICE OF THE COON CREEK OIL, LUMBER AND MINING CO., No. 23 South-st., New-York.
At this Company will be held at this office on TUESDAY, April 30, 1867, between the hours of 4 and 5 P. M.
O. H. P. ARCHER, President.

NOTICE—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the COHOES COMPANY will be held at the office of the Company in Cohoes, on MONDAY, the 6th day of May next, at 12 o'clock noon, for the election of Directors for the ensuing year and the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting.
T. G. YOUNGLOVE, Secretary.
Dated, COHOES, April 1, 1867.

PACIFIC COAL COMPANY.—NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of this Company will be held at their office, No. 66 Broadway, on TUESDAY, 14th May next, at 3 P. M., for the election of seven Trustees for the ensuing year, and the transaction of general business. Transfer-books will be closed from the 10th to 14th May, inclusive.
G. WRIGHTSON, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, April 19, 1867.

FOR SALE—CITY RAILROAD STOCKS AND bonds in all the first-class companies; also, other securities paying large dividends, at low rates for investments, by
ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Stock Broker and Auctioneer,
No. 49 Pine-st., New-York.

FINANCIAL.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 60 Wall-st., New-York,
Issue Circular Letters of Credit, for traveler's use, available in all parts of Europe, through the
Messrs. DE ROTHSCHILD,
of Paris, London, Frankfort-on-the-Main, Vienna, and their correspondents.

SOUTHWEST PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY
SEVEN PER CENT.
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.
$2,000,000 IN COUPON BONDS OF $1,000 EACH,
TWENTY YEARS TO RUN.
PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST GUARANTEED BY THE ATLANTIC & PACIFIC RAILROAD CO.
And secured by property valued at $7,500,000, consisting of their completed road to the Gasconade River, 125 miles from St. Louis, and 280,000 acres of rich agricultural and mineral lands on its line. By a provision of the mortgage, so often as lands are sold to the amount of $40,000, this sum is to be funded for the redemption of a like amount of bonds, and the holders have the right at any time to take possession in payment of the PAR value of their bonds any of the Company's lands at schedule rates, mineral lands excepted.
The climate of Southwest Missouri is remarkably salubrious, the temperature even and the Winters short and mild. Its agricultural resources are not excelled by any part of the United States. Of its minerals, lead, iron and coal are found of superior qualities and in great abundance. The famous Granby lead mines on the Company's land are well known, and recent developments show that iron ore, purer than any yet known, lies along the line of the road in greater quantities than the total iron deposit of Pennsylvania.
The Company is now prepared to sell these lands at from $5 to $40 per acre.
By a recent arrangement this road becomes the Missouri division of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad, which has a land grant of 55,000,000 acres, and will form a direct and continuous line from St. Louis to San Francisco, shorter and of much easier gradients than any other route.
Of the present issue of bonds, a limited amount is now offered for sale at the rate of 90 per cent., subject to advance at the option of the Company.
For further particulars apply to
WARD & CO., Bankers,
No. 54 Wall-st., New-York.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD CO.,
CORNER 4TH-AV. AND 27TH-ST., NEW-YORK,
PRESIDENT'S OFFICE, April 22, 1867.
THE SIXTY-ANNUAL MEETING OF the Stockholders of this Company will be held at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-Haven, on THURSDAY, May 16, proximo, at 11 o'clock A. M. The transfer books will be closed from the first day of May next until the day of the meeting, inclusive.
G. B. CARHART, President.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD COMPANY,
CLEVELAND, Ohio, April 1, 1867.
A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF SIX (6) per cent.—free from the United States Government tax—upon the capital stock of this Company has been declared payable to the Stockholders, or to their legal representatives, on and after May 15, 1867, at the office of WELLS, FARGO & CO., in the City of New-York, and after the latter date at the Company's office, in Cleveland. The transfer-books will be closed at 2 o'clock P. M. on Saturday, April 13, 1867, and reopened on the morning of Friday, April 26.
WM. F. STAUNTON, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE TOLEDO, WABASH AND WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 19 BROAD-ST.,
NEW-YORK, April 15, 1867.
SINKING FUND BONDS OF THIS COMpany (the day drawn for payment at this office, May 1, to wit: Nos. 1, 56, 73, 76, 125, 312, 360, 353, 490, 402, 407, 427, 440, 526, 554, 578, 654, 757, 844, 980, in all $20,000.
EDWIN C. LITCHFIELD,
SOLON HUMPHREYS,
ISAAC H. KNOX,
Trustees.

UNITED STATES CASUALTY COMPANY,
NEW-YORK OFFICE, No. 92 BROADWAY,
April 20, 1867.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.—A DIVIDEND OF Twelve and one-half per cent. has this day been declared upon the premium paid on policies in force on the 15th of April, 1867. This dividend is available in cash, to be used in reduction of the next regular annual or quinquennial premium. By order of the Board of Trustees.
CHARLES WURTS, President.

MECHANICS AND TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, April 16, 1867.
A DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER CENT. on the capital stock of this bank has been declared, payable on and after the first day of May next, free of Government tax.
The transfer-books will be closed from the 20th inst. to May 1. By order.
GEO. W. YOULE, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE TOLEDO, WABASH AND WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 19 BROAD-ST.,
NEW-YORK, April 13, 1867.
THE SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF three and one-half per cent., due May 1, 1867, on the preferred capital stock of this Company will be paid at this office.
A. BOODY, President.

UNION NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, April 23, 1867.
DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER Cent. on the Capital Stock of this bank has this day been declared payable on the 1st day of May next, free from all taxation. The transfer books will be closed until the 2d prox. By order,
JAMES M. LEWIS, Cashier.

MERCANTILE NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, April 16, 1867.
A DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER CENT. on the capital stock of this bank will be paid on the 1st day of May next, free of United States tax.
E. J. BLAKE, Cashier.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN PETROLEUM COMPANY, office No. 122 Bowery, corner of Grand-st.
A DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER CENT. has been declared, payable on and after May 1. The transfer-books will remain closed until that date.
W. A. HALL, Treasurer.

SAVINGS BANKS.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH-AV., corner 14th-st.—Six per cent. interest free of tax. Deposits made on or before May 1 will draw interest from that date.
THOMAS CHRISTY, President.
R. H. BULL, Secretary.

PROPOSALS.

TO OWNERS OF DREDGING MACHINES.—Several harbors on Lakes Ontario and Champlain, and the River St. Lawrence, in charge of the undersigned, will require dredging during the ensuing year, appropriations applicable to that object having been made by the present Congress.
Communications from dredge owners, giving particulars as to their machines, and asking further information, will be duly acknowledged.
C. E. BLUNT, Lieutenant-Colonel of Engineers,
Brevet-Colonel United States Army.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE,
OSWEGO, N. Y., April 20, 1867.
SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at the City Clerk's Office, Odd Fellows' Hall, Hoboken, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, April 24, 1867, at 8 o'clock, for 1,000 feet of best oak-tanned leather hose, with couplings complete, for the use of the Fire Department. JOHN KENNEDY, City Clerk.

FURNITURE.

REMOVAL.
WARREN WARD & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF COTTAGE FURNITURE,
Have removed to their
NEW WAREHOUSE,
Nos. 75 and 77 Spring-st., corner Crosby, one block east of Broadway, between the St. Nicholas and Metropolitan Hotels,
Where they are prepared to furnish every variety of CHAMBER, PARLOR, LIBRARY AND DINING ROOM FURNITURE, BEDDING, &c., &c.
UNSURPASSED IN QUALITY AND AT THEIR USUAL REASONABLE PRICES.

ESTABLISHED 1844.
SPRINGMEYER BROS.
LATE J. H. BELTER & CO.
FINE ROSEWOOD PARLOR FURNITURE.
PATENT ROSEWOOD BEDSTEADS.
PATENT ROSEWOOD BUREAUS,
containing four drawers.
Also, Rosewood, Black Walnut and Oak Library, Dining and Bedroom Furniture.
Factory, 3d-av., corner of 76th-st.

FURNITURE, FURNITURE, FURNITURE.
BRAUNSDORF & METZ.
(Successors to Weil & Braunsdorf,)
offer their stock of well-assorted furniture consisting of PARLOR, SITTING-ROOM, LIBRARY, BEDROOM AND DINING-ROOM SUITES, OF THE LATEST STYLE,
to the public at Wholesale Prices,
AT NOS. 125 AND 127 RIVINGTON-ST.
N. B.—All goods warranted.

FURNITURE.—THE WHOLE OR ANY PART of the Furniture, including 2 pcts. black walnut parlor and chamber furniture and rosewood piano, in house No. 67 East 125th-st., west of 4th-av., for sale until May 1.

SINGER'S REVERSIBLE-SLAT SPRING-BED saves one mattress; no feathers or strings about them; durable, luxurious; $6 to $10. Sold everywhere. Warerooms No. 215 Centre-st.

FOR SALE LOW—A HANDSOME SUITE OF reception room furniture in green reps, nearly new—four chairs, one armchair, one sofa. Inquire at No. 417 4th-av.

FOR SALE—OFFICE DESKS AND COUNTER with railing and gas-fixtures attached; also a safe. Apply at No. 10 Cooper Institute.

SHOW CASES OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS Sold at the lowest prices by HOFFMAN & FERSCH No. 148 Chatham-st.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INKS.—"Keys' National Writing Fluid" and "American Union Ink." No sediment; flow freely and do not corrode. Sold by the trade generally. Manufactured by REEVES & CO., successors to J. G. Keys. Removed to No. 303 Washington-st., near Reade.

REYNOLDS' TURBINE
WATER WHEELS
REYNOLDS' PATENT sweeps the field; new improvements; low prices; does not clog; has no complications of gates or costly flume work; compact for shipment; great water-saver; the only wheel that excels overshots; gold medal awarded by American Institute for superiority. Also, Shafting and Gearing furnished when required. GEORGE TALLCOT,
Late TALLCOT & UNDERHILL, No. 96 Liberty-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook by a person who understands her business perfectly; also a young person who wishes to go as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid and seamstress; they will be disengaged on the 1st of May. Address A. D., for one week, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 12½ o'clock P. M., at No. 224 East 12th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUATION as chambermaid and seamstress; can cut and fit children's clothes; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machine; or would be willing to assist with children; has the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 1,416 Broadway, between 39th and 40th-sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID and waitress by a most respectable Protestant young woman; is wilning and obliging; has no objection to assist with the washing of a small private family; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 218 West 36th-st., first floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook in a private family going to the country for the Summer, by a highly respectable Protestant woman who thoroughly understands her business in every respect; no others need apply. Call for two days at No. 75 West 27th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., third floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPErienced nurse; is capable of taking charge of a baby from its birth, and has no objection to assist in chamberwork; has the best of City reference. Call at or address for two days No. 232 West 42d-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITRESS OR chambermaid; thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; would not object to go to the country during the Summer season; has the best City reference. Call at her present employer's residence, No. 59 West 28th-st., New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT seamstress that understands cutting and fitting ladies and children's dresses; working on a Grover & Baker machine, and all kinds of family sewing and hairdressing; no objection to travel with a lady, and wait on her. Call for two days at No. 73 West 20th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT Protestant girl to take care of a baby from its birth and any other duties required in that capacity; is a nice plain sewer, and would like to spend the Summer month's in the country; the best of City reference given. Can be seen until suited at No. 100 West 16th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as nurse or lady's maid; is competent to take care of a baby from its birth, and do plain sewing; is reliable in every way; can be highly recommended. Call at No. 342 East 13th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., third floor.

WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE GIRLS, situations, one as first-class cook and to assist in the washing, and the other to do chamberwork and washing, or to assist in washing and ironing; has four years' City reference from their last places. Call at No. 247 West 42d-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY, A SITUAtion to attend store; is a good saleswoman; understands the dry goods and fancy business; is also a good milliner; will not object to leave the city. Address, for one week, M. M. L., Box No. 40 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY TWO RESPECTable Protestant young women; one as waitress; the other as chambermaid and plain sewer, in a private family; best of City reference from last employer. To be seen at No. 363 West 24th-st., corner 8th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation as nurse or seamstress, or as chambermaid and seamstress; no objection to travel; can give the best of City references for each capacity. Can be seen at No. 426 8th-av., near 26th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT young girl as chambermaid and waitress in a small family; or would take care of children and do plain sewing; good reference can be given. Can be seen till engaged at No. 19 East 27th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS waitress by a young girl, or as seamstress and chambermaid; country preferred; best City references given. Can be seen at No. 462 6th-av. Ring the bell three times.

WANTED—BY A STEADY, TRUSTWORTHY and competent woman, a situation as first-class cook, or would take the entire charge of a gentleman's kitchen, where a kitchenmaid would be required. Address A. B., Box No. 69 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS cook; thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; no objection to the country or private boarding-house; good reference. Apply at No. 240 West 30th-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant young girl, a situation to take care of children and sewing; can assist in chamberwork and take care of children; can show good reference. Call, or address No. 87 6th-av., fourth floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young woman in a private family as cook, and to assist in the washing and ironing; can give good City reference. Call at her present employer's, No. 313 2d-av. corner 18th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITRESS IN A private family or as regular chambermaid; has the very best City reference. Call at No. 345 West 17th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.; can be seen for two days, second floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMSTRESS; can cut and fit, and do all kinds of family sewing and see to grown children; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 245 West 27th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., second floor, front room, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN ENGLISH Protestant; is capable to take the whole care of an infant or grown children; is a good seamstress; a family having a country place preferred; the best of City reference. Apply at No. 400 6th-av., second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble Protestant woman as chambermaid or plain sewing, or would take care of a baby; has no objection to go with a family to the country during the summer months. Can be seen at her last place, No. 28 East 38th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO DO COOKING or general housework, by a smart, capable girl; is neat and economical, and an excellent washer and ironer; respectful and trustworthy; best references given. Call at No. 12 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn; City or country.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a married man, who thoroughly understands the care and management of horses; can give the best of City references. Call or address, for two days, No. 138 West 31st-st., private stable.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT young woman as waitress; has excellent City references. Call at No. 246 West 36th-st., second floor, back room.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG AMERICAN GIRL, A situation as waitress or to do chamberwork and plain sewing. Apply at No. 75 West 40th-st., first floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as chambermaid or seamstress; the best of City reference can be given. Can be seen for two days at No. 357 3d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable girl as waitress or chambermaid and waitress in a private family; can give the best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 241 West 38th-st.

WANTED—B

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN
ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL,
CALLING AT CORK HARBOR;
AND
BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL,
CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

ARIA leaves Boston, Wednesday, April 24.
SCOTIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, May 1.
CUBA leaves Boston, Wednesday, May 8.
PERSIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, May 15.
CHINA leaves Boston, Wednesday, May 22.
JAVA leaves New-York, Wednesday, May 29.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$150
Second Cabin Passage.....100
FROM NEW-YORK TO PARIS.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$165
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$125
Second Cabin Passage.....80

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

LONDON AND NEW-YORK STEAMSHIP LINE.

Passage to London or Brest, $110, $75 and $30 currency. Excursion tickets at reduced rates available for six months.
CELLA, Capt. GLEADELL, from New-York, April 27.
WM. PENN, Capt. BELLINGER, from New-York, May 11.
ATALANTA, Capt. PINKHAM, from New-York, May 25.
BELLONA, Capt. DIXON, from New-York, June 8.
The elegant British iron steamship ORLLA will leave Pier No. 3 North River, for London, calling at Brest, on SATURDAY, April 27, at 12 M.
Until further notice all the steamers of this line will call at Brest to land passengers. Tickets sold through by rail to Paris at 25 per cent. less than regular rates.
Freight will be taken and through bills of lading given to Havre, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Amsterdam, and Dunkirk.
For passage apply to ROBERT N. CLARK, No. 26 Broadway.
For freight apply at No. 54 South-st.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

$136 GOLD TO PARIS AND BACK.
REDUCTION OF RATES
TO AND FROM LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW AND DERRY.
Excursion tickets, $176, currency.

The favorite passenger steamers of the Anchor Line sail every SATURDAY, for
LIVERPOOL AND GLASGOW,
calling at Londonderry to land mails and passengers.
UNITED KINGDOM, SMITH, SATURDAY, April 27.
IOWA, CRAIG, SATURDAY, May 4.
COLUMBIA, MACDONALD, SATURDAY, May 11.
From the Company's Pier, No. 20 North River.
Rates of passage, payable in currency:
Cabins, $110 and $90, according to location.
Steerage, $25. Prepaid certificates from Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry, $35.
Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Havre, Antwerp, &c., at very low rates.
For further information apply at the Company's offices.
FRANCIS MACDONALD & CO., Agents,
No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York.

CUNARD EMIGRANT LINE.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.

FROM NEW-YORK EVERY WEDNESDAY.
TRIPOLI.....April 17
TARIFA.....April 24

RATES OF PASSAGE:
Cabin.....$100 Gold.
Steerage.....$30 Currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown at lowest rates.
For Steerage Passage, apply at No. 69 Broadway.
For Freight and Cabin Passage, at No. 4 Bowling-green.
E. CUNARD.

ONLY AMERICAN LINE TO ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

The New-York and Havre Steamship Company's first-class mail steamships ARAGO and FULTON, in connection with the New-York Mail Steamship Company's steamships MISSISSIPPI and GUIDING STAR, to Havre, carrying the United States mails, from Pier No. 46 North River, at noon, on the following days, calling at Falmouth:
MISSISSIPPI.....C. Sumner.....Saturday, April 27
FULTON.....C. H. Townsend..Saturday, May 11
GUIDING STAR..E. Van Sice.....Saturday, May 25
ARAGO.....A. G. Gaddsen..Saturday, June 8
MISSISSIPPI.....G. V. Sumner...Saturday, June 22
FULTON.....C. H. Townsend..Saturday, July 6
and every fourteen days thereafter.

RATES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN GOLD.
FIRST-CLASS.....$120
SECOND-CLASS.....70
Through tickets to London $5 extra.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The Company will not be responsible for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
GEO. B. HARTSON, for N. Y. S. S. Co.
JOS. J. COMSTOCK, for N. Y. and H. S. S. Co.
For further information apply to
J. J. COMSTOCK, Agent,
No. 7 Broadway, New-York.
J. A. WOTTON, Havre, General Agent in Europe.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:
FEREIRE.....DUCRESNE....SATURDAY, May 4
VILLE DE PARIS..SURMONT.....SATURDAY, May 18
EUROPE.....LEMARIE.....SATURDAY, June 1
ST. LAURENT.....BOCANDE.....SATURDAY, June 15

PRICE OF PASSAGE (including wine)
payable in gold or equivalent in currency,
TO BREST OR HAVRE,
First cabin, $160; second cabin, $100.
TO PARIS,
including railway tickets, furnished on board,
First cabin, $165; second cabin, $103.
Baggage checked through to Paris.
Medical attendance free or charge.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
American travelers going to, or coming from the continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid unnecessary risks from transit by English railroads and crossing the channel, besides saving much time, trouble and expense.
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent No. 58 Broadway

RETURN TICKETS TO PARIS AND BACK, FIRST CLASS, $200 IN GOLD.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.—The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carries the United States mails.
EDINBURGH.....WEDNESDAY...April 24
CITY OF BALTIMORE.....SATURDAY.....April 27
CITY OF CORK.....WEDNESDAY.....May 1
CITY OF WASHINGTON...SATURDAY.....May 4
CITY OF PARIS.....SATURDAY.....May 11
CITY OF NEW-YORK.....SATURDAY.....May 18
and each succeeding SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY, at noon, from Pier 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE
By the mail steamers sailing every Saturday.
PAYABLE IN GOLD. PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
First Cabin.....$110 Steerage.....$30
First Cabin to London.....115 Steerage to London.....35
First Cabin to Paris.....125 Steerage to Paris.....45
Return tickets to Paris and back, $200 gold.
Passage by the Wednesday steamers, first cabin, $110; steerage, $30. Payable in United States Currency.
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.
Steerage passengers from Liverpool or Queenstown, $40 currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.
For further information, apply at the Company's offices. JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

THE STEAMSHIP KANGAROO, OF THE Inman Line, will sail from Pier No. 45 North River, at noon, on WEDNESDAY, May 1, for Liverpool, calling at Queenstown.
Rates of Passage—First cabin, $110; steerage, $30—currency.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway.

RETURN TICKETS TO PARIS AND BACK, $180 GOLD.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.
(Limited.)

Steamers weekly for Liverpool, calling at Queenstown.
The splendid first-class iron steamships of this line will sail as follows from Pier No. 47 North River:
LOUISIANA, HARRINGTON.....SATURDAY, Apr. 27
THE QUEEN, CROGAN.....SATURDAY, May 4
DENMARK, FRICKER.....SATURDAY, May 11
PENNSYLVANIA, LEWIS.....SATURDAY, May 18
Cabin passage, payable in gold, $80 and $75, according to location of state rooms, all having equal privileges in the saloon.
Return tickets to and from Liverpool $150, gold.
Steerage passage to Liverpool or Queenstown, $30 in currency.
Through passage to London, Paris, Havre, Bremen, Hamburg, Antwerp, &c., at low rates.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown $35 in currency.
For further particulars apply at the office of the Company, Nos. 57 and 27 Broadway, or No. 73 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.
UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 22d of every month:
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, May 22.
MERRIMAC, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, June 22.
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. L. EMERSON, July 22.
These elegant steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagement of freight or passage, apply to GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.
The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's new steamer CORSICA, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf, at Jersey City, on
SATURDAY.....May 18 | SATURDAY.....June 15
Passage money to Nassau.....$45
Passage money to Havana.....50
Payable in gold or its equivalent.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.
ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
EVERY THURSDAY, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River, the elegant sidewheel steamships
EAGLE.....GREENE...THURSDAY, April 25
COLUMBIA.....BARTON...THURSDAY, May 2
MORRO CASTLE.....ADAMS...THURSDAY, May 9
GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

MOBILE, GALVESTON AND LAVACCA.
The steamship RALEIGH, leaving Pier 36 North River on THURSDAY, April 25, at 3 P. M., will give through bills of lading to the above points, to be reshipped at New-Orleans. For rates of freight through, apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO.,
Agents, No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS—BLACK STAR LINE.
The steamship
HUNTSVILLE, Capt. ISAAC CROWELL,
will leave on ——, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 o'clock.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to R. LOWDEN, Agent,
Corner Cedar and West sts.
DAVID McCOARD, Agent in New-Orleans.

STAR LINE FOR NEW-ORLEANS.—THE NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S fine ocean steamers will leave Pier No. 46 North River, at 3 P. M., as follows:
MARIPOSA, on SATURDAY, April 27.
MISSOURI, on SATURDAY, May 4.
All bills of lading signed at the office upon the pier.
For freight or passage apply to GEO. B. HARTSON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.—ATLANTIC COAST MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S new and first-class light-draft sidewheel steamship RALEIGH, Capt. C. P. MARSHMAN, will leave Pier No. 36 North River, for the above port on THURSDAY, April 25, at 3 P. M.
For freight or passage having unsurpassed accommodations, Apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—Citizens about to travel abroad may procure passports from A. C. WILLMARTH, United States Passport Agent, No. 41 Chambers-st.

SHIPPING.

STEAMSHIP
GREAT EASTERN,
$80. $100. $130. GOLD,
WILL LEAVE NEW-YORK FOR BREST, FRANCE,
TUESDAY, May 28,
taking first-class passengers only.
WELLS, FARGO & CO., Passage Agents,
No. 84 Broadway, New-York.
W. T. COLEMAN & CO., Freight Agents,
No. 117 Front-st., New-York.

NEW-YORK & BREMEN STEAMSHIP CO.

THE FIRST-CLASS U. S. MAIL STEAMSHIP WESTERN METROPOLIS, WM. WEIR, Master, will leave Pier 46 N. R., on Saturday, May 4, at 12 M.,
FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN,
taking passengers to Southampton, Havre and Bremen, at the following rates, payable in gold or its equivalent in currency—to Paris or London $5 additional:
First cabin, $110; second cabin, $65; steerage, $35. From Bremen, Southampton and Havre to New-York, first cabin, $110; second cabin, $75; steerage, 63.
EXCURSION TICKETS OUT AND HOME.
First cabin, $210; second cabin, $130; steerage, $70.
New steamer.....May 18
ATLANTIC, Capt. C. HOYER.....June 1
For freight, expressage, bills of exchange or passage apply to ISAAC TAYLOR, President, 40 Broadway.

DIRECT MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE
BETWEEN
ANTWERP AND NEW-YORK.
The undersigned will dispatch the first-class English iron steamers
OTTAWA, Capt. ARCHER,
MEDWAY, Capt. HARRIS,
FROM NEW-YORK AND ANTWERP,
4th May, 25th May, 15th June, 6th July, 27th July, 17th August, &c., taking passengers at the following rates:
From New-York, first cabin, according to location of state-rooms.....$75—$90 00
Steerage.....32 50
From Antwerp—First Cabin.....90-00
Steerage.....40 00

EXCURSION TICKETS AT
First Cabin.....$170 | Steerage.....$87 50
payable in gold, or its equivalent.
Freight is taken at the lowest rates for Antwerp, Rotterdam and Amsterdam.
Apply to HILLER & CO., New-York. For freight and cabin passage, No. 57 Broadway; for steerage, No. 3 Chambers-st.

NOTICE TO PARTIES GOING ABROAD.
English, French, German, Spanish and American Gold and Government Securities always on hand and for sale in sums to suit. Also, Drafts in sums of $5 and upward on all the principal cities and towns of Europe.
DE JONGE & CO.,
No. 24 Broadway
Two doors above Wall-st.

EXCURSION TO PARIS, ITALY, GREECE, CRIMEA, HOLY LAND, EGYPT, &c.—The magnificent side-wheel ocean steamship QUAKER CITY will leave with the above excursion (accompanied by Lieut.-Gen. Sherman) on SATURDAY, June 8, at 3 o'clock P. M. The ship will visit St. Michael's, Gibraltar, Marseilles, Genoa, Leghorn, Capreri, Civita Vecchia, Naples, Palermo, Athens, Corinth, Constantinople, Sebastopol, Smyrna, Holy Land, Egypt, Malta, Cagliara, Palma, Valencia, Madeira and Bermuda—and the party will have ample opportunity to visit Paris, Lyons, and all the points of interest in Italy, Switzerland and the Holy Land. Gen. Sherman writes: "Your programme is all that could be desired, and should be adhered to absolutely." Applications to join the party (now nearly complete, the number being limited to 1100) must be made to the Committee through C. C. DUNCAN, 117 Wall-st.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S
THROUGH LINE TO
CALIFORNIA AND CHINA,
CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL
VIA PANAMA RAILROAD.

Steamers leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock, noon, as follows:
MAY 1—OCEAN QUEEN, Capt. ——, connecting with SACRAMENTO, Capt. DAVENPORT.
MAY 15—HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. GRAY, connecting with CONSTITUTION, Capt. LAPIDGE.
MAY 21—ARIZONA, Capt. MAURY, connecting with GOLDEN CITY, Capt. WATKINS.
100 pounds baggage allowed free to each adult passenger. Medicines and attendance free.
All cargoes are touched at Acapulco; those of 1st and 15th connect at Panama with steamers for South Pacific ports; 5th and 15th for Central American Ports, and those of 1st touch at Manzanillo.
Departure of 15th each month connects with the new steam line from Panama to Australia and New-Zealand.
Steamer of June 15, will connect with the Company's steamer COLORADO, to leave San Francisco July 3 for Hong Kong, via Yokohama, where close connection will be made with Company's steamer COSTA RICA for Japan and Shanghai.
Freight through from New-York to China and Japan, $2 15 per cubic foot measurement, or 4 to 4½ cents per lb. weight, payable in coin.
For passage tickets and all further information apply at the office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st., North River, New-York. F. R. BABY, Agent.

OPPOSITION LINE TO CALIFORNIA.
REDUCED RATES OF PASSAGE AND FREIGHT.
The fast and elegant steamship
SANTIAGO DE CUBA,
Capt. JERRY W. SMITH,
will be dispatched by the North American Steamship Company, on WEDNESDAY, May 1, at noon, from Pier No. 2 North River, foot of Warren-st., connecting on the Pacific with the favorite steamer
AMERICA, Capt. E. WAKEMAN.
The accommodations on these steamers are unsurpassed by those of any steamers afloat, and the line is through to SAN FRANCISCO EVERY TWENTY DAYS.
For passage or freight apply to
WM. H. WEBB, President, No. 54 Exchange-place.
D. A. CARRINGTON, Agent, No. 177 West, corner of Warren-st., New-York.
Next regular sailing day, MONDAY, May 20.

CALIFORNIA, OREGON AND MEXICO STEAMSHIP COMPANY will dispatch the fine steamship ORIFLAMME, 1,204 tons, FRANCIS CONROE, Master, from San Francisco, June 1, for
NEW-ARCHANGEL, SITKA.
Passengers from New-York by Pacific Mail Company's steamer of May 1, will connect with the ORIFLAMME.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.
THE PEOPLE'S MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY. The regular and popular steamship EMILY B. SOUDER, Capt. LOCKWOOD, will leave on WEDNESDAY, April 24, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 36 North River, landing freight on SATURDAY MORNING at Charleston, through bills of lading issued to all points South, in connection with the South Carolina Railroad.
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, 88 Liberty-st.

REDUCTION IN RATES OF PASSAGE.—FOR CHARLESTON, S. C. THE FLORIDA PORTS AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.—The A 1 fast and popular steamship SARAGOSSA is now receiving freight, and will be dispatched Saturday, 27th inst. from Pier No. 14 East River, at 3 P. M., connecting at Charleston for all points on the South Carolina and connecting railroads, and with the steamer DICTATOR for Florida.
ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

FOR SAVANNAH—EVERY THURSDAY.
The Atlantic Coast Mail Steamship Company's sidewheel steamers
HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Capt. BAKER, sails THURSDAY, April 25.
GENERAL BARNES, Capt. MORTON, sails THURSDAY, May 2.
From Pier No. 36 North River at 3 P. M. precisely. Through passage tickets and bills of lading to all points in connection with the Central Railroad of Georgia, and passage tickets with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad to points in Florida. For freight or passage apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents,
No. 88 Liberty-st.

EMPIRE LINE FOR SAVANNAH.
Every SATURDAY, 3 P. M., from Pier 13 North River.
The favorite sidewheel steamships
SAN SALVADOR, NICKERSON, Saturday, April 27.
SAN JACINTO, ATKINS, Saturday, May 4.
Connecting at Savannah with Florida steamers, and by rail for all points South and West.
Elegant passenger accommodations.
GARRISON & ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green, N. Y.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.—MURRAY'S LINE.—Every TUESDAY at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 16 East River, foot of Main-st., the favorite steamships
RELIEF, EULERT, Commander, sails April 30;
LEO, DEARBORN, Commander, sails May 9;
connecting at Savannah with and through rates given by Central Railroad and Atlantic and Gulf Railroads to all points South and West and Florida steamers. Elegant passenger accommodations.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO.,
No. 61 and 62 South-st.

FOR RICHMOND, NORFOLK AND CITY POINT.
OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
FROM PIER 37 NORTH RIVER, FOOT BEACH-ST.
Steamship ALBEMARLE, Capt. BOWEN, leaves every WEDNESDAY at 12 o'clock noon.
Steamship VIRGINIA, Capt. ALEXANDER, eaves every SATURDAY at 12 o'clock noon.
Giving through bills of lading to all points on the Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad and its connections.
Bills of lading signed on the pier.
For freight or passage apply to the office on the pier, or to N. L. McCREADY, President,
No. 187 Greenwich-st., corner of Dey-st.

THE OLD LINE
FOR RICHMOND, NORFOLK AND CITY POINT.
From Pier No. 21, North River.
Steamship SARATOGA, Capt. KING,
leaves every WEDNESDAY, at 3 P. M.
Steamship NIAGARA, Capt. S. BLAKEMAN,
every SATURDAY at 3 P. M.
G. HEINEKEN & PALMORE,
No. 113 Broadway, Agents.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The new and first-class steamship GEORGE CROMWELL, Capt. F. K. VAILL, will leave Pier No. 9 North River, on SATURDAY, April 27, at 3 o'clock P. M.
For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to
H. R. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.
The GENERAL GRANT will follow May 4.

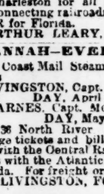
UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—U. States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, 262 Broadway.

EXCURSIONS.

DUDLEY'S GROVE, ALDERLY PARK and Myers' Grove. Barges WALTER SANDS, WM. MYERS, WM. JAY HASKETT and WM. H. MORTON. Also, steamboats of all kinds. To secure the choice of days, apply early to W. & E. MYERS & CO., on board of barges, foot of Morton-st.

REMOVALS.

SCHULTZ & WARKER



WILL REMOVE ON THE 1ST OF MAY TO
NO. 112 EAST 14TH-ST.,
Opposite Academy of Music.

REMOVAL.—THE NORTH AMERICA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY will remove to their new office, No. 227 Broadway, corner of Barclay-st., on May 1.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION ORIGINATED the anæsthetic use of nitrous oxide gas, administered it in the manner most approved by the medical profession, do nothing but EXTRACT TEETH, and they certainly do that WITHOUT PAIN—no 15,000 patients testify. See their names at the office, No. 19 Cooper Institute.

DR. WAIT, NO. 263 FOURTH-AVENUE, corner 21st-st., continues to extract teeth under Nitrous Gas, at 50 cents each. New Style of Gold and Platina sets at $30 and $40. Handsome Rubber sets at $12. Teeth filled from $1 upward.

RAILROADS.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY, Nov. 19, 1866, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:
8 A. M. Express train, via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and Montreal.
10 A. M. Express and Mail train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for North.
11 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c.; at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Rutland, Burlington and Montreal. Sleeping-cars attached at Albany.
6:30 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping-car every day excepting Saturdays attached from New-York through to Ogdensburgh without change, via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. Connection at Troy will be made at East Albany. This train will run on Sundays.
11 P. M. Train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-car attached, connecting at Albany with early trains for Buffalo and Suspension Bridge, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga and points North.
A Sunday train will be run via Hudson River Railroad from New-York to Poughkeepsie and intermediate stations, leaving New-York at 8:30 A. M. Returning, leave Poughkeepsie at 2:45 P. M., arriving in New-York at 6:15 P. M.
Also, a Sunday train via Harlem Railroad, leaving 42d-st. at 9 A. M., and arriving at Millerton at 3:50 P. M. Returning, leave Millerton at 5 P. M., arriving in New-York at 12:20 A. M.
WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT (foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry):
8 A. M.—Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.
8:45 A. M.—Way Train daily for Otisville.
10 A. M.—Express Mail, Buffalo, Salamanca and West.
4 P. M.—Way, for Port Jervis, Newburgh, Warwick.
5 P. M.—Night Express, Buffalo, Salamanca and Dunkirk.
5:30 P. M.—Way train for Suffern.
6:30 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.
7:30 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for the West.
Also, Way Trains for Boiling Spring, Passaic and Paterson at 6:45 and 9:15 A. M., 12 M., 1:45, 3:45, 4:30, 6:15 and *11 P. M. *Daily. On Wednesday nights a Theatre Train at 12 o'clock.
Express trains run in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines.
WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent. H. RIDDLE, Gen'l Sup't.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—WINTER ARRANGEMENT, FROM JAN. 3, 1867.
Leave James-slip, New-York:
9 A. M., mail train for Greenport and way stations.
11 A. M., for Syosset and way stations.
3 P. M., Yaphank Express train; and on Saturday nights for Riverhead.
4 P. M., for Syosset and way stations.
5 P. M., for Farmingdale and way stations.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 6:30 and 9:12 A. M., and 1:15, 4:22, and 6:02 P. M. Saturdays only at 11:15 P. M. The 9:12 and 4:22, run through to Monsey. THOMAS W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

STEAMBOATS.

LOWER HUDSON STEAMBOAT COMPANY'S
DAILY LINE TO GRASSY POINT.
The steamboat SLEEPY HOLLOW will commence regular trips on SATURDAY, the 27th inst., leaving Pier No. 29, foot of Warren-st., at 4 P. M.
TIME-TABLE.

Warren-st., leaves	4:00	Grassy Point, leaves	6:30
Yonkers	5:00	Sing Sing	7:15
Irvington	5:30	Tarrytown	7:45
Tarrytown	6:00	Irvington	8:00
Sing Sing	6:15	Yonkers	8:30
Grassy Point, arrives	7:00	Warren-st., arrives	9:30

SHREWSBURY, LONG BRANCH AND RED BANK.
The favorite steamboat META will leave pier foot of Barclay-st. as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Saturday, April 13, 2½ P. M.	Friday, April 12, 10 A. M.
Tuesday, April 16, 2½ P. M.	Monday, April 15, 12½ P. M.
Thursday, April 18, 2½ P. M.	Wednesday, April 17, 2½ P. M.
Saturday, April 20, 3 P. M.	Friday, April 19, 3 P. M.
Tuesday, April 23, 9 A. M.	Monday, April 22, 7 A. M.
Thursday, April 25, 10 A. M.	Wednesday, April 24, 7 A. M.
Saturday, April 27, 12 M.	Friday, April 26, 9 A. M.
Tuesday, April 30, 2½ P. M.	Monday, April 29, 12 M.

LONG ISLAND NAVIGATION COMPANY.
On and after March 15, 1867, the steamers of this Company will run as follows, leaving Pier No. 43 East River foot of Rutgers-st., New-York, as follows:
FOR SAG HARBOR, GREENPORT, ORIENT AND NEW-SUFFOLK.—steamer ARTISAN, Capt. G. C. GIBBS, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 4 P. M.
FOR PORT JEFFERSON AND STONY BROOK.—Steamer SUNBEAM, Capt. E. A. HILDRETH, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, as per time table.
The new and beautiful sidewheel steamer RIVER QUEEN will be put on the route to Sag Harbor about May 1, 1867. DAVID WILLIAMS, President,
No. 5 Beekman-st.
J. S. TUTHILL, Agent, No. 5 James-slip.

APRIL—1867.
SHREWSBURY, LONG BRANCH, AND RED BANK.
Steamer SEA BIRD will leave Pier foot of Chambers-st. as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Tuesday, 23d	9½ A. M.	Monday, 22d	7 A. M.
Thursday, 25th	11 A. M.	Wednesday, 24th	8 A. M.
Saturday, 27th	12½ P. M.	Friday, 26th	8¾ A. M.
Tuesday, 30th	3 P. M.	Monday, 29th	11½ A. M.

REGULAR HARTFORD LINE.
First-class steamers CITY OF HARTFORD and GRANITE STATE leave Beck-slip, East River, daily (except Sundays) at 4 P. M., for Hartford, Conn., connecting for Springfield, Greenville, Holyoke, Northampton, and all Connecticut River towns. Passengers and freight. Fare $1 50 to Hartford; second-class $1 25.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—FOR WHITESTONE, Bayles Dock, Great Neck, Sands Point, Glen Cove, Glenwood and Roslyn. On and after WEDNESDAY, May 1, the elegant new steamboat SEAWANAKA, Charles Mayo, Master, will leave Pier No. 1, E. R., Peck-slip, daily, Sundays excepted, at 4 P. M., for the above-named places.

FOR ALBANY AND TROY AND ALL POINTS NORTH AND EAST.—The first-class steamers of the New-York and Troy Steamboat Company leave Canal-st. (Sundays excepted), at 6 P. M., from their new and extensive wharf, Pier No. 44 North River, foot of Spring-st.

FOR NORWALK, CONNECTING WITH DANBURY Railroad.—The new and fast steamer NELLY WHITE leaves Pier No. 37 East River, foot of Market-st., every afternoon at half past two o'clock P. M. Fare, 75 cents; excursion tickets, $1 25.

RAILROAD TIDE.—THE STEAMBOAT D. R. MARTIN has resumed her trips and leaves Pier No. 34 East River, (Catharine-st.) daily at 4 P. M. for Lloyd's Dock, Oyster Bay and Union Dock, Bayville.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &c.—Fare 75 cents. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:30, 5:15 P. M., connecting with railroad.

INSTRUCTION.

SEWARD INSTITUTE FOR BOYS,
Florida, Orange Co., N. Y.
Institution endowed. Advantages superior. Terms, $100 for 21 weeks. T. G. SCHRIVER, A. M.
Session opens April 29.

JACKSON INSTITUTE, DANBURY, CONN.
A family school for boys under 14 years of age. Twenty-first session opens May 1.
Rev. F. J. JACKSON, A. M., Principal.

A HIGHLY EDUCATED FRENCH LADY of the highest respectability desires to travel with ladies as companion and instructress in French; understands Spanish and English; has experience in travelling, and would be per superiorem have high references; highest testimonials given. Address Mlle. A. F., Box No. 109 *Times* Office.

MOUNT PLEASANT INSTITUTE—PRIVATE classes for boys, Amherst, Mass., H. C. NASH, Principal. The Forty-third semi-annual session will commence May 1. Location, seven hours from New-York; unsurpassed for beauty and healthfulness; $400 per year. Circulars upon request.

SEDGWICK INSTITUTE, GREAT BARRINGTON, Berkshire County, Mass.—A safe, healthy and delightful home for 30 boys; instruction thorough and practical. Summer term will commence April 15; Circulars upon applica tion.
S. PARSONS PRATT, A. M., Principal.

FEMALE INSTITUTE AT BEDFORD, WESTCHESTER COUNTY, N. Y.—For girls of all ages; in charge of Mr. and Mrs. HOLTON. Thirty-second semi-annual session begins Feb. 12. Terms, $2 50 per year. Circulars can be had of J. M. BATES, No. 118 Broadway, or of Principal.

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REDDING INSTITUTE, REDDING RIDGE, CONN.—The next term of this institution will commence WEDNESDAY, May 1. For catalogues address the Principal, E. P. SHAW, A. M.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS, ESSEX, CONN.—Spring term commences May 1. Terms $225 per year. Send for Catalogue. M. A. CUMMINGS, Principal.

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PARKER ACADEMY.—A FAMILY SCHOOL for boys, Woodbury, Litchfield Co., Conn. Rev. ALONZO NORTON LEWIS, A. M., Principal.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES—Bridgeport, Conn. For circulars address MISS EMILY NELSON.

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LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Held by *Leonard, P. J., and Sutherland and Ingraham, JJ.*

Non-enumerated Motions.

No. 76—Cropsey vs. Hallenbeck, &c.

Enumerated Motions.

Nos.
5—Van Schaick vs. Third Avenue Railroad Co.
22—Sterling vs. Jaudon.
54—Scott vs. Dungcomb.
56—Simpkins vs. Low.
61—Otter vs. Brevoort Petroleum Co.
62—Berlin vs. Blanfield.
105—Sherman vs. Bertholomew.
——— vs. ———.
69—Alexandre vs. San Mutual Insurance Co.
64—The Mayor, &c., vs. Hoppock.
68—First National Bank of Medina vs. Risner et al.
99—Lasell vs. Myers.
64—In re. Stilwell, for Receiver, &c.
65—Barre vs. Livingston, &c.
66—Russ vs. Chadwick.
67—Kelsey vs. Murray, &c.
68—Ernst vs. Mosle.
69—Smith vs. Lippencott.
70—Hicksville Railroad Co. vs. Long Island Railroad Co.
72—Long Island Railroad Co. vs. Hicksville Railroad Co.
73—Mallon vs. Hinkin.
275—Billerwell vs. Hall.
74—Bearnes vs. Columbian Insurance Co.
75—Overton vs. Long Island Railroad Co.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Part I.—Held by Mason, J.

Nos.
2031—Waring vs. Hoffman Fire Ins. Co.
265—Rosenthal vs. Lynch.
267—Snedicker vs. Lynch, Sheriff, &c.
2171—DeFord vs. Dodd.
265—Steed vs. Ihlang.
265—Wright vs. Lynch, Sheriff &c.
1663—Crocker vs. The Long Island Railroad Co.
461—Einstein vs. Engler.
2208—Wright vs. Comstock.
815—The Bank of the Commonwealth vs. Lamberson.
1137—Sherlock vs. Lamont.
351—White vs. McClean.
1715—Riddle vs. Sanford.
441—Voornis vs. Kelly, Sheriff, &c.
1551—Mayer vs. Kelly, Sheriff, &c.
1627—Hewitt vs. Miller.
582—Randolph vs. Bixby.
1439—Gordon, &c., vs. Linderman.
1025—Cozzens vs. Fabbri.
711—Drake vs. Barstow, Prest, &c.

Part II.—Held by Davis, J.

Nos.
2249—Leventritt vs. Butterfield.
2209—Covell et al. vs. Kelly, Sheriff, &c.
2200—Fairchild vs. Graham.
225—Barnard vs. Campbell.
2264—Seymour vs. Van Doren.
2288—Peck et vs. Central Railroad and Banking Co. of Georgia.
2288—Monk vs. Clark.
1.85—Bennett vs. Snelling.
270—Uttlebach vs. Kann.
2265—Gilmore vs. McKibbin.
880—Sichel vs. Waterhouse.
130—Roe vs. Allaire.
1490—Saggent vs. Mellvaine.
3016—Mahood vs. Burnell.
1362—Lee vs. Clinton.
268—Hartley vs. James.
1120—Palmer vs. Foster.
1702—Poley vs. Hoyt.
1162—Tappen vs. Mayer.
1228—Ebert vs. Hudson.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Adjourned without day.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Barnard, J.

Nos.
32—Robinson vs. Janeway.
49—Murphy vs. Murphy.
30—The Mayor, &c., vs. New-York and Westchester County Railroad Company.
91—Roosevelt vs. The Mayor, &c.
96—Peabody vs. Levi.
107—Harwood vs. Mitchell, et al.
114—McConleas vs. Hess.
188—In re. D. R. Martin, and Central Park extension.
226—Oakley vs. Stewart.
238—Osgood, &c. vs. Dord, et al.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Jones, J.

Nos.
2229—Endrees vs. Platt.
2267—Board of Commissioners of Pilots vs. The Erie Railroad Co.
2281—McCarthy vs. Duryea.
2237—Cummings vs. Kelly, Sheriff, &c.
2285—McColl vs. Sun Mutual Ins. Co.
2218—Fowle et al. vs. Reade.
2280—Armstrong vs. Stevens.
2199—McCoy vs. Abraham.
2217—Sackett vs. Gurner.
2251—Burgess vs. Eighth-avenue Railroad Co.
2199—Amsinck vs. Foster, et al.
2907—Compton vs. Read.
2961—Sinclaire vs. Mixer et al
3.35—Trasman vs. Kerbs.
3157—Moore vs. Sherman.
3227—Brod vs. Darman.
2541—Powers vs. Underwood.
2919—Farr vs. Kelly, Sheriff.
2615—Brillsays. Atlantic Mail S. S. Company.
3245—Mooney vs. Hudson River R. R. Co.
2929—Moses vs. Banker.
2241—Brown vs. Richardson.
2373—Somers vs. Erie Railroad Company.
2375—Same vs. Same.

Part II.—Held by McCunn, J.

Nos.
3048—Hurley vs. Denecke et al.
2202—Beck vs. Son.
3123—Beebe et al. vs. McCormack et al.
2686—Morrow vs. Walker.
3016—Hyams et al. vs. Seligman et al.
2216—Fowle et al. vs. Reade.
2228—Vethuan vs. Haerster.
2264—Goodridge et al. vs. National Fire Insurance Co.
3046—Tinson vs. Welch.
2990—Carrick vs. N. Y. Consolidated Stage Co.
2114—Steinberg et al. vs. Fitzgerald et al.
2138—Orth vs. Sutton.
3364—Trundy vs. Hartford & New-York Steamboat Co.
2274—Weeks vs. Moody, et al.
1404—Romaine vs. Everett and the Sheriff.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Held by Gross, J.—Non-Jury Cases Only.

Nos.
268—Post vs. Barnes.
305—Hyde vs. The Bennehoff P. Co.
88—Duffie vs. Ropplies.
97—Packer vs. Same.
206—Rae vs. Levy.
277—Jackson vs. Dane.
98—Stoney vs. The Farmers Trans. Co., &c.
——Mouty vs. Showers.
97—Churchill vs. Lehmaier.
232—Murphy vs. Atwood.
——Cockroft vs. Lockwood.
253—Frank vs. Schneider.
284—Dunn vs. Teague.
164—Decker vs. Teets.
181—Robinson vs. Lovejoy.
184—The B. D. & E. Co. vs. Goodwin.
186—Dugan vs. Dugan.
191—Soppler vs. Albrecht.
192—Sing vs. Brown.
153—Hayes vs. Hess.
194—O'Neil vs. Beachman.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

WHAT IS A HOTEL?

The following highly interesting opinion of Judge DALY discusses a question that has frequently arisen in the law courts of this country, but has never hitherto been subjected to the historical research and the learned and elaborate investigation that are here applied to it. Who can "keep a hotel?" and "how a hotel should be kept?" are questions on which the popular mind has long been agitated, and, as a preliminary to the settlement of these questions, it is certainly pertinent to inquire what a hotel actually is. This point Judge DALY undertakes to decide in the following opinion, which will be found not less interesting to the layman than to the lawyer:

OPINION.

Charles T. Cromwell vs. Thomas Stephens and Others, Composing the Croton Aqueduct Board.—DALY, First Judge.—This is an application for an injunction to restrain the Croton Aqueduct Board from cutting off the Croton water from a large building at the corner of Frankfort and William streets, owned by the plaintiff, which is used as a cheap lodging-house.

The ordinances of the City Corporation, establishing the rate of water rents, provided that hotels and boarding houses shall, in addition to the regular rate for private families, be charged for each lodging room, at the discretion of the Croton Aqueduct Board. The Board, upon the assumption that the plaintiff's building is a hotel, have imposed an additional tax of $180 annually. The plaintiff insists that it is not a hotel, and has refused to pay the additional tax, in consequence of which the Board have notified him that they will, if it is not paid, cut off the Croton water from the building, and the present application is to stay them from carrying that resolution into effect.

It appears that the building is a large structure of eight stories, each story consisting of lodging-rooms, adapted to the use of one person only, and above the basement, it is used exclusively as a lodging-house; that the rooms are very small, being from four to six feet wide and eight feet long; that they are intended for poor people, being let at the small rate of 25c. per night, and that the water used in each room does not exceed, upon an average, a pint a day; whereas the rooms in ordinary hotels are four times as large, can be occupied by four times as many persons, and the water used in such rooms is ten times greater; that there is not a sufficient supply of Croton water above the first floor; that four-fifths of the time it does not rise above that floor; that between 7 o'clock in the morning and 6 in the evening there is no supply above the basement, and that it could not be obtained between these hours for the use of the floors above, unless it was carried up from the floor below, at a great expenditure of time and labor. That the water for the supply of the rooms and for cleaning and ordinary use above the second floor is supplied by a huge tank, which the plaintiff has caused to be erected at his own expense in the attic, into which the rain water flows that falls upon the roof. That there is no cooking for guests, the house above the basement being adapted only for sleeping in, and that not one quarter as much water is used by each individual as would be used in a private house with the same number of people. That upon an average sixty-five out of the one-hundred-and-eighty rooms are untenanted, and yet the rate imposed by the Board is for one-hundred-and-eighty rooms. That there is no bar or place for drinking or entertainment attached to the premises or connected with its occupation. There is a restaurant and a barber's shop in the basement, but each of them pays separately for the supply of Croton water which it receives.

This being the character of the building and the uses to which it is applied, the question presented and the only one discussed upon the motion, is whether it is a hotel, a question the solution of which depends upon the meaning of that term.

Ordinarily, in a legal inquiry, it is sufficient to refer to some approved lexicographer to ascertain the precise meaning of a word. But this is a word of wide application, and as the meaning, which is to be attached to it in this country, has been the subject of much discussion upon the argument, it may be well to refer to its origin and past history, as one of the means of determining its exact signification. The word is of French origin, being derived from *hostel*, and more remotely from the latin word *hospes*, a word having a double signification, as it was used by the Romans both to denote a stranger who lodges at the house of another, as well as the master of a house who entertains travelers or guests. Among the Romans it was a universal custom for the wealthier classes to extend the hospitality of their house, not only to their friends and connections when they came to a city, but to respectable travelers generally. They had inns, but they were kept by slaves and were places of resort for the lower orders, or for the accommodation of such travelers as were not in a condition to claim the hospitality of the better classes. On either side of the spacious mansions of the wealthy patricians were smaller apartments, known as the *hospitium*, or place for the entertainment of strangers, and the word *hospes* was a term to designate the owner of such a mansion, as well as the guest whom he received. (*Andrew's Lex.*) This custom of the Romans prevailed in the earlier part of the middle ages. From the fifth to the ninth century traveling was difficult and dangerous. There was little security except within castles or walled towns. The principal public roads had been destroyed by centuries of continuous war, and such thoroughfares as existed were infested by roving bands, who lived exclusively by plunder. In such a state of things there could be little traveling, and consequently the few inns to be found were rather dens to which robbers resorted to carouse and divide their spoil than places for the entertainment of travelers. (*Historie des Hotelleries Cabarets, &c., par Michel et Fournay, Paris*: 1851, p. 181.) The office of a condition of society like this was to make hospitality not only a social virtue but a religious duty, and in the monasteries, and in all the great religious establishments, provision was made for the gratuitous entertainment of wayfarers and travelers. Either a separate building, or an apartment within the monastery, was devoted exclusively to this purpose, which was in charge of an officer called the hostler, who received the traveler and conducted him to this apartment, which was fitted up with beds, where he was allowed to tarry for two days, and to have his meals in the refectory, while, if he journeyed upon horseback, provender was provided by the hostler for his beast in the stables. (*Fosbroke's Monachism*, 268; 2d ed. Davies, 2, 760.) In many countries this apartment or guest hall of a monastery retained the original Latin name of *hospitium*, but in France the word was blended with *hospes* and changed into *hospice*, and it afterward underwent another change. As civilization advanced and the nobility of France deserted their strong castles for spacious and costly residences in the towns, they erected their mansions upon a scale sufficiently extensive to enable them to discharge this great duty of hospitality, as is still the custom among the nobility and wealthier classes in Russia, and in some of the northern countries of Europe. Borrowing, by analogy, from an existing word and to distinguish it from the guest house of the monastery, every such great house or mansion was called a *hostel*, and by the mutation and attrition to which words are subject in use, the *s* was gradually dropped from the word, and it became *hotel*. As travel engaged intercourse increased the duty upon the nobility of entertaining respectable strangers became too onerous a burden, and establishments in which this class of persons could be entertained by paying for their accommodation sprung up in the cities, towns and upon the leading public roads, which, to distinguish them from the great mansions or hotels of the wealthy, and at the same time to denote that they were superior to the *auberge* or *cabaret*, were called *hotelleries*, a name which has been in use in France for several centuries, and is still in use to some extent as a common term for inns of the better class, while the word hotel in France has long ceased to be confined to its original signification, and has become a word of a most extensive meaning. It is the term for the mansion of a Prince, nobleman, Minister of State, or of a person of distinction, or of celebrity. It is applied to a hospital, or Hotel Dieu, or to a Town Hall or hotel de ville; to the residence of a Judge, to certain public offices, and to any house in which furnished apartments are let by the day, week or month. (*Roquefort Etymologique, Français, Paris*, 1829; *Dictionnaire de l'Academie Français*, 1798; *et Complement au Dictionnaire.—Bescherelle Dictionnaire Français.*)

The word though so long in use in France, is of comparatively recent introduction into the English language. The Saxon word inn, was employed to denote a house where strangers or guests were entertained, down to the time of the Norman invasion, and under the Norman rule it was in the popular tongue, the word for the town houses in which great men resided when they were in attendance on Court, several of which became afterwards legal colleges under the well-known title of Inns of Court. (Pearce 50.) In all legal proceedings however, and wherever the Norman French was spoken, the word *hostel* was the term for all such establishments. The places where entertainment could be procured for a compensation, to distinguish them from the inns, or great houses, where it was furnished gratuitously, were called in English common inns; while in Norman French, by a change analogous to that which had occurred in France, they were called first *hotelleries*, and afterward *hostries*. (Year Books, 42 E. iii., 11; 22 H. vi., 38; Statutes, 5 E. 3, c. xi.; Fitzherbert's Abridgm., p. 2, 28; Brooke's Abm., p. 4, 15; Dyer R., 156, n. notes; Godb. R., 347; Kelham's Norman Dicty.; The Law French Dicty. 1701.) To host, was to put up at an inn and hostler before referred to as the title of the officer in the monastery who was charged with the entertainment of guests, was the Norman word for innkeeper, and was in use until about the time of Elizabeth, when the keeping of horses at livery becoming a distinct occupation, it was the term for the keeper of a livery stable, (Yelv. R., 67; Coke's Entr., 347) and afterward of the groom who has charge of the stables of an inn. (Calye's case, 8 Co. 32: *Bailey's Dictionery.*)

It appears from a note of Malone, referred to in Todd's edition of *Johnson's Dictionary*, that the word hotel came into use in England by the general introduction in London, after 1760, of the kind of establishment that was then common in Paris called an *hotel garni*, a large house, in which furnished apartments were let by the day, week or month. In BARCLAY'S *Dictionary*, 1782; in the first edition of WALKER, 1791, and in SHERIDAN'S *Dictionary*, 1795, hotel is given as the proper pronunciation of *hostel*, an inn: and in the dictionaries of of JONES, 1798, and of PERRY, 1805, it is incorporated as an English word, and is defined in the latter to be "an inn, having elegant lodgings and accommodations for gentlemen and genteel families". Todd, in 1814, defines it to be "a lodging-house for the accommodation of occasional lodgers, who are supplied with apartments hired by the night or week." The definition given by Knowles, 1835, is simply "a lodging-house." By Smart, 1836, "a lodging-house or inn." Reid, "1845, "an inn or a lodging-house." Boag, 1848, "an inn;" and by Dr. Latham, in his edition of JOHNSON'S *Dictionary*, "an inn of a superior kind."

The word was introduced into this country about 1791. Before that time houses for the entertainment of travelers in this City were at first called inns, and afterward taverns and coffee-houses. In 1794 an association organized upon the principle of a tontine, erected in Wall-street what was then a very superior house for the accommodation of travelers, called the Tontine Coffee-house; the success of which led to the formation of another company for the erection of one upon a still more extensive scale in Broadway. This structure, which was called the Tontine Tavern, was built about 1796, upon the site of what had been a famous tavern or coffee-house in colonial times, and from the extensive accommodation it afforded and the superior character of its appointments, it was then, and for many years afterward, the most celebrated establishment of the kind in the county. There was at that period a rage for everything French. The city was filled with refugees from France and from the French West India possessions, whose residence among us produced a great change in our social habits, amusements and tastes, (*Watson's Annals*, p. 209,) while a fierce party strife prevailed between those who advocated the principle of the French Revolution and those who condemned them. The French national airs were sung in the streets, men mounted the tri-color cockade, and the proprietors of the new tavern, falling in with the popular current, gave a French name to their establishment, by changing it from the Tontine Tavern to the City Hotel. The new word was afterward adopted by the proprietors of other houses for the entertainment of travelers in this and neighboring cities, and becoming general, found its way into American dictionaries. Allison, one of the authors of American lexicographers, 1813, defines it to be "an inn of a high grade, a respectable tavern." Webster calls it "a house for entertaining strangers or travelers," and says that "it was formerly a house for genteel strangers or lodgers," but that "the name is now (1840) given to any inn." Worcester's definition (1846) is "a superior lodging-house with the accommodation of an inn; a public house: a genteel inn: a tavern," and in the last edition of Webster, 1864, there is given an addition to the previous general definition: "An inn; a public house, especially one of some style or pretensions."

It is to be deduced from the origin and history of the word and the exposition that has been given of it by English and American lexicographers that a hotel, in this country, is what in France was known as a *hotellerie*, and in England as a common inn of that superior class usually found in cities and large towns. A common inn is defined by Bacon to be a house for the entertainment of travelers and passengers, in which lodging and necessaries are provided for them and for their horses and attendants. (Bac. Abm. Inns, B. In Thompson *vs.* Lacy, 3 B. and A., 283.) Justice Bayley declares it to be "a house where a traveler is furnished with everything which he has occasion for while upon his way," and in the same case Best, J., says it is "a house, the owner of which holds out that he will receive all travelers and sojourners who are willing to pay a price adequate to the sort of accommodation provided, and who come in a situation in which they are fit to be received." But a more practical idea of what was understood at the common law as common inns, may be gathered from Holingshed's description of them, as they existed in the days of Elizabeth. "Every man," says that quaint chronicler, "may in England use his inn as his own house, and have for his monie how great or how little varietie of victuals and whatsoever service himself shall think fit to call for. If the traveller have a horse, his bed doth cost him nothing, but he go on foot, he is sure to pay a pennie for the same. Each comer is sure to be in clean sheets wherein no man hath been lodged since they came from the laundress or out of the water wherein they were washed. Whether he be horseman or lootman, if his chamber be once appointed, he may carry the key with him as of his owne house as long as he lodgeth there. In all our inns we have plenty of ale, here, and sundrie kinds of wine; and such is the capacity of some of them that they are able to lodge two hundred or three hundred persons and their horses at ease, and with very short warning (*to*) make such provision for their diet as to him that is unacquainted withall may seem to be incredible."—*Holingshed's Chronicle—Description of England.* And another observer, (Fynes Moryson,) writing before 1614, adds: "If the traveller eats with the host or at the common table his meals cost him sixpence, and in some places fourpence; but if he will eat in his chamber he commands what meat he will, and the kitchen is open to him to order the meat to be dressed as he likes best."—*The Itenerary*, pp. 111-151.

In the above-mentioned case of Thompson *vs. Lacy*, the defendant kept a house in London called the Globe Tavern and Coffee-house, where he furnished beds and provisions to those who applied. No stage coaches or wagons stopped there, nor were there any stables belonging to the house. The question was whether this was an inn, and it was held that it was. "The defendant does not charge," said Best, J., "as a mere lodging-house keeper by the week or month. * * * A lodging-house keeper on the other hand must make a contract with every man that comes, whereas an innkeeper is bound, without making any special contract, to provide lodging and entertainment for all at a reasonable price." In Doe *vs.* Lansing, (4 Camp. 76,) decided before the above, Lord Ellenborough held that a coffee-house in London, where persons from the country lodged, was not an inn; and in an earlier case, (Parkhurst *vs.* Foster, 1 Salk, 387,) it was held that an establishment at a watering-place, where persons were taken to lodge, in which dressed meat was furnished to them at four-pence per joint, and small beer at two-pence per mug, and to whom stables were let for their horses, was not an inn. Neither of the cases are very fully reported, and if maintainable, it must be upon the ground that these were not houses for the general reception of travelers, but places where either a lodging or certain articles of food, or the stabling of a horse, could be procured by paying for each in contradistinction to the general entertainment which an inn supplied to all travelers or guests at a reasonable charge. In Dausey *vs.* Richardson, 2 Ellis and Bl. 144, it was held that a boarding-house was not an inn, the distinction being put upon the ground that a boarder being received into a house is owing purely to a voluntary contract, whereas an innkeeper, in the absence of any reasonable or lawful excuse, is bound to receive the guest who is properly behaved. "The [illegible] Coleridge, J., in The King *vs.* Ivens, [illegible] not to select his guests. He has no right to say to one you shall come into my inn, and to another you shall not, as every one coming and conducting himself in a proper manner has a right to be received;" innkeepers, he said, being a kind of public servants, having the privilege of entertaining travelers, and of supplying them with what they want. In Seward *vs.* Seymour, (Anthon's Law Student, 61,) it was held that a well-known establishment which formerly existed in this City, called the Atlantic Hotel, had a double character, being both a boarding-house and an inn; that in respect to those who occupied rooms and were entertained under precise contracts, it was a boarding-house, while with respect to transient persons, who, without any stipulated contract, remained from day to day, it was an inn, and this definition of an inn was substantially given by Chief-Justice Oakley in Wintermute *vs.* Clarke, (5 Sandf. 247,) as a house "where all who come are received as guests, without any previous agreement as to the duration of their stay, or as to the terms of their entertainment." In Willard *vs.* Reinhard (2, E. D. Smith 148,) the distinction between a boarding-house and an inn was declared to be this; is a boarding-house the guest is under an express contract at a certain rate for a certain period of time, but in an inn there is no express engagement, the guest being on his way is entertained from day to day, according to his business, upon an implied contract, and in Carpenter *vs.* Taylor, (1 Hilt, 195,) it was held that a restaurant, to which a person resorts for the temporary purpose of obtaining a meal, is not an inn. "On the contrary," said Ingraham, J., "as the customs of society change and the modes of living are altered, the law, as established, under different circumstances, must yield and be accommodated to such changes. Mere eating-houses cannot now be considered as inns. They are wanting in some of the requisites necessary to constitute them inns, as no lodging places are provided for travelers, and though the defendant may carry on in another part of his premises the business of an innkeeper, it does not follow that the liability for that part of the premises is to be extended to the whole. To which it may be added, with equal force, that a mere lodging house, in which no provision is made for supplying the lodgers with their meals, wants one of the essential requisites of an inn.

It follows from these authorities, that an inn is a house where all who conduct themselves properly, and who are able and ready to pay for their entertainment, are received, if there is accommodation for them, and who, without any stipulated engagement as to the duration of their stay, or as to the rate of compensation, are, while there, supplied at a reasonable charge with their meals, their lodging, and such services and attention as are necessarily incident to the use of the house as a temporary home. This, as accurately as I am able to state it, is the legal definition of an inn, and this is exactly what is understood in this country by a hotel. It is customary, especially in our cities, to let out furnished apartments in houses, by the week or by the month, without meals, or with breakfast simply; but we do not, as the French do, call such houses hotels, but merely lodging-houses.—*Worcester and Webster's Dictionaries.* We have in the cities houses of entertainment in which the guest or traveler pays so much per day for his room, and takes his meals or not, as he thinks proper, at the restaurant, paying separately for each meal as he takes it. Where the restaurant forms a part of the establishment, and the house is kept under one general management for the reception of all travelers or guests that may come, it is an inn, there being no material difference between it and the Elizabethian inn, in which the traveler paid separately for his apartment and for each meal. It differs from a boarding-house, for the reason that all the rooms are received, and because the guest engages for no specific period, but pays only for the time he is there.

In Smith *vs.* Scott, (9 Bing. 14; 2 Moo. & S., 35,) it was held that a woman who kept a house without any public sign, in London, in which she let rooms to families or single men for long or short periods, and, if required, found cooked provisions for them, upon which she charged a small profit, receiving her orders usually every Monday and her payments at the end of the week—the house being open at all hours to any person who came—was a hotel-keeper, within the meaning of the Bankrupt Act of 6 Geo. IV.; C. 16, S. 2, which enumerates "victualers, keepers of inns, taverns, hotels and coffee-houses," as among the classes of persons who might be declared bankrupt. C. J. Tindell put the decision upon the ground that some distinction must have been intended by the word "immediately" preceding the hotel in the act is inn, and that it could scarcely have been intended to designate the same thing by both words. He was of opinion that hotel was not used in the sense of the old word hostel, "for that," he said, "means what is now termed an inn." "The modern word," he remarked, "was introduced from the French, and rather implies a house to which people resort for lodging than for the sort of entertainment which is to be procured only at an inn," "as Gaselee, J., said that there might have been a doubt if the party had only received lodgers occasionally, but as the house was open to any comer, and all who frequented it were supplied with provisions to some extent, he it regarded as a hotel. It is sufficient to say in respect to this case that it may be that in London the word hotel is not applied to an inn; that there it has undergone no change, but still is limited to the signification which it originally had when introduced there. Such is not, however, the case in this country, where the word has been long in popular use to designate what in the law is denominated an inn.

I have discussed the meaning of this word closely, for the reason that it is an embarrassing question whether the building owned by the plaintiff is, or is not, a hotel. As contradistinguished from a boarding-house, it is public in its character, being open to all comers, and two of the principal wants supplied by an inn, lodging and meals, can be obtained there; but not under any general arrangement, as the restaurant is kept by one person and the lodging-house by another. The proprietor of the restaurant does not engage to provide lodgings for those who come to his restaurant for entertainment, and the keeper of the lodging-house lets out his rooms for twenty-five cents a night, without any stipulation, express or implied, to furnish those who take them with meals. Each is independent of and has no control over the other, and neither in his separate capacity could be regarded as the keeper of an inn, liable to that extraordinary responsibility for the safe keeping of the property of guests, which the law imposes upon that class of persons. If this cause to which I have reference, (*Parkhurst vs. Foster*, 1 Salk. 387, and *Doe vs. Lansing*, 4 Camp.) 76, were correctly determined, it is not an inn, and in the best view I can take take of it, though the point is not free from doubt, it is not that kind of house for the general reception of travelers, which in this country is known as a hotel.

But though the uses to which the building is applied may not, in the legal or in the popular acceptation of that term, make it a hotel, it might still be deemed one in the sense of an ordinance regulating the rate to be paid for the supply of Croton water, if it were apparent that it was a kind of establishment for which the ordinance manifestly meant to provide. A huge lodging-house, supplied from roof to cellar, would consume as much water, and should be required, as well, to pay proportionably for the use of it, as a smaller building coming strictly within the definition of a hotel. The whole design of the ordinance was to regulate the tax according to the consumption, and for this purpose hotels and boarding-houses, in addition to the rate paid by private families are to be charged for each lodging-room, and it is left to the discretion of the Croton Aqueduct Board to determine what the charge per room shall be. There are 180 lodging rooms in the plaintiff's building, and the Board have imposed a water tax of $180 or $1 for each room. It is but a just interpretation of the ordinance, however, to suppose that the design of it was that each lodging room supplied with water in such an establishment, should be separately charged for and not that a tax should be imposed where water cannot be supplied. During one-half of the twenty-four hours, the Croton water does not rise beyond the basement of the building, in consequence of the number of mechanical and other establishments in this particular locality, which, throughout the day, drain and greatly diminish the supply. Unable to procure by the ordinary flow of the aqueduct what is required for the lodging-rooms above the first floor, the plaintiff, as already stated, has been compelled to build a tank to receive the rain water from the roof, obtaining by that means what could not be obtained from the supply of the aqueduct. While, therefore, I am disposed to think that a large lodging-house, to which water is freely supplied, would come within the intention of the ordinance, I am of the opinion that the plaintiff's building does not. It is not strictly within the words of the ordinance, as it is not what is popularly known as a hotel, and it is not such an establishment as could have been contemplated by it, as it is not to be supposed that there was an intention to tax a man for all the lodging-rooms of a building if water could not be supplied to them, and he is compelled to obtain it elsewhere. It is a case, in my judgment, coming under the portion of the ordinance which provides that matters not mentioned are to be exempted by a special contract, and not under the one which imposes a charge upon each lodging-room. I shall, therefore, grant the injunction.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—APRIL 23.

By Judge Barnard.

Francisco Mazzoleni *vs.* Annibal Biachi et al; motion denied, with $10 costs. Charles Dougherty *vs.* Myron Van Deusen; motion granted on payment of costs. Benjamin Marks et al. *vs.* M. Lowenthal; motion denied. Mahlon Vail *vs.* Daniel H. Craig; motion denied, with $10 costs. John Murphy *vs.* The Exchange Fire Insurance Company; motion granted, and reference ordered. Thomas Earll *vs.* James M. Winchell; motion to place cause on special calendar denied, and cause referred to hear and determine.

POLICE COURTS.

THE TOMBS—HOGAN, JUSTICE.

BURGLARY IN MULBERRY-STREET.

At a very late hour on Monday night a burglar forced open the rear window leading into the sleeping apartment of ELLEN HALEY and her husband, at No. 9 Muiberry-street. This was effected without disturbing the inmates, and the thief crept through the window and over the bed so quietly that neither HALEY nor his wife awoke. As soon as he reached the floor the stealthy burglar picked up a medium sized trunk containing $83 in English gold coin, $215 in United States Treasury notes, and two gold watches and chains, valued at $180, all of which valuable property he appropriated, and made his escape by the door. As he did so his caution relaxed, and he closed the door so hastily that the noise awoke Mrs. HALEY, who soon discovered the traces of the burglar, and the loss of the property. An alarm was immediately given, and responded to by Roundsman MCDONNELL and Officer MCAULIFFE, of the Sixth Precinct, who proceeded to make a search of the neighboring tenements, and were successful in finding the trunk and contents on the fourth floor of No. 27 Mulberry-street. Near the trunk, and lying on the floor, apparently asleep, was PATRICK MCCARTY, who was arrested, as the officers had noticed that he was wide awake when they entered the room. Patrick denied all knowledge of the burglary, and insisted that he had been sleeping where found for over three hours. It being subsequently ascertained, however, that the accused had been seen loitering about the house half an hour previous, he was retained in custody until yesterday morning, when he was arraigned before the magistrate, who remanded him for further examination. He is a native of Ireland, and twenty-two years of age. The officers are deserving of credit for their prompt arrest of the thief and recovery of the property.

ILLEGAL VOTING.

Officer OATES, of the Fourth Precinct, arrested JOHN REILLY yesterday morning for voting illegally at the Sixth District of the Fourth Ward. When arraigned before the Court the Officer testified that the prisoner had made oath before the inspectors that he resided at No. 338 Water-street, whereas the Officer knew personally that he had no such residence. REILLY was accordingly held for examination. He stated that he had been induced to offer the vote by one of the Ward politicians.

JEFFERSON MARKET—LEDWITH, JUSTICE.

A BELLIGERENT PICKPOCKET.

JOSEPH LEVERENZ, of No. 259 Tenth-avenue, yesterday caused the arrest of a man named CHARLES PETRIE, against whom he preferred a charge of picking his pocket of $75 in United States notes on Monday evening. The complainant's story is that he went into a lager-beer saloon on Second-avenue, near Sixty-sixth-street, and while there had a quarrel with the accused, who violently ejected him from the premises. When upon the sidewalk he discovered the loss of the money, as above stated. He thereupon lodged a complaint at the Twenty-second Precinct Police Station-house, when an officer was dispatched in citizen's dress to arrest the alleged thief. When informed of the policeman's intentions with regard to him, PETRIE refused to accompany him, and, putting his hand in his pocket, drew forth a slung-shot, with which he endeavored to strike the officer, but was foiled in the attempt and immediately arrested. The magistrate held him for trial on both charges.

Delinquent Liquor-Dealers.

Throughout the entire City and Brooklyn yesterday an unusually large number of liquor-dealers were arrested by the Police for violating the eighth section of the Excise Law, which explicitly states that licenses granted by the Board of Excise shall not authorize any person or persons to publicly keep, sell, give away or dispose of any strong or spirituous liquors, wines, ale or beer, on any day upon which a general or special election or town meeting shall be held, within one-quarter of a mile from the place where the same shall be held. The following persons were arraigned yesterday before Justice MOGAN, at the Tombs Police Court, on these charges, and the magistrate required each of the accused to furnish bail in the sum of $100 each, to answer the complaints at the Court of General Sessions: Jacob More, No. 164 South-street; John H. Hines, No. 109 Broad-street; James C. Kelly, No. 395 Washington-street; Wm. Barrett, No. 393 Washington street; Henry Gotch, No. 414 Washington-street; Frederick Rose, No. 8 Pearl-street; Vincent Sancho, No. 27 Pearl-street; John W. Brandon, No. 55 Pearl-street; Richard Shaw, No. 64 White-street; Edwin Pendergrast, No. 193 West-st; George Herman, No. 63 New-Bowery; John H. Smith, No. 333 Greenwich-street; John O'Donnell, No. 366 Greenwich-street; Christian Frey, No. 64 Crosby-street; John Tomcada, No. 25 Walker-street; George Madekine, No. 37 West Broadway; Martha Finnegan, corner Ninetieth-street and Fourth-avenue; Nicholas Geiger, No. 1,288 Third-avenue; Ernest Walters, corner Seventy-ninth-street and Second-avenue; Michael L. Bigley, corner Eighth-avenue and Second-avenue; Daniel Healey, No. 294 Canal-street; George Black, No. 294 Canal-street; Christopher Eihle, No. 350 Greenwich-street.

The following liquor dealers were arrested and arraigned before Justice MANSFIELD, of the Essex Market Court, on similar charges:

Andrew Fox, No. 54 Rutger-street; Owen Donnelly, No. 43 Rutger-street; Michael Tobin, No. 165 Delancey-street; Frederick Boss, No. 194 Broome-street; Robert Gwenderich, No. 405 Grand-street; Patrick Gillen, No. 129 Broome-street; Aibert Wilhams, Nos. 14 and 16 Eldridge-street; Jacob Hubbard, No. 170 East Eleventh-street; George Barkenmeyer, No. 172 East Eleventh-street; Henry Newmeyer, No. 36 Delancey-street; Philip Eckstein, No. 164 Delancey-street; Jacob C. Schneider, No. 158 Essex-street; George Kirschner, No. 61 Eldridge-street; Emil Thiele, No. 167 Rivington-street; Herman Brunnel, No. 74 Forsytle-street; Charles Miller, No. 63 Ridge-street; Lawrence Herman, No. 323 Rivington-street; Henry Freund, No. 20 Rivington-street; Wm. Cleary, No. 47 Canal-street; Hugh Riley, No. 638 Second-avenue; Martin Kroff, No. 73 Allen-street; Helen Walz, No. 306 Delancey-street; Patrick Hail, No. 370 Ninth-street; Wm. Schilling, No. 182 Ludlow-street; Thomas Kane, No. 1 Broome-street; J. White, No. — Second-avenue; August Werner, No. 509 Second-avenue; John Longstein, No. 525 Second-avenue; George Haumann, No. 23 Christie-street; Henry Andrew, No. —; —— Bair, No. 112 Ludlow-street; Louis Bacht, No. 145 Delancey-street, George Fischer, No. 189 Rivington-street; Paul Kratt, No. 169 Suffolk-street; Philip Brennut, No. 64 Goerck-street; Michael Ryan, No. 347 Bowery; Casper Ditman, No. 211 First-avenue; Charles Ihle, No. 170 Bowery; Peter Fitzpatrick, No. 290 Delancey-street, August Schaffer, No. 98 Alien-street; Frederick Cornelius, No. 170 Bayard-street, Bernard Cassidy, No. 197 Avenue C; Balthus Schneider, No. 557 Second-avenue. Each of the above-named parties was held to bail in the sum of $300 to answer at the General Sessions.

The following liquor dealers were arrested and held to bail by Justice LEDWITH, at the Jefferson Market Court, in the sum of $300 each, to answer the charge of keeping their places open upon election day: Wm. Hoolahan, No. 680 Ninth-avenue: Miles Leman, No. 177 Seventh-avenue; Theodore Roberts, No. 597 Broadway; Francis McNulty, No. 239 Avenue B; John Ford, corner Fourth-avenue and Forty-first-street; Samuel McCullough, No. 283 Spring-street; John Winkie, No. 273 Seventh-avenue; Pat McGuire, No. 346 Bowery; Jno B. Karcher, No. 75 Grand-street; Robert Drumen, No. 527 Eleventh-avenue.

In the Eastern District of Brooklyn the following proprietors of liquor and lager-beer saloons were arrested yesterday for opening their places of business contrary to the Election Law:

FORTY-FIFTH PRECINCT.—John Luhman, No. 42 Grand-street; Ferdinand Barkhard, No. 173 Grand-street; William Gibson, No. 86 Fifth-street; Bernard Lackey, corner of North Second and Fough streets; Philip Rothman, No. 176 First-street; Thomas Dorn, corner of South Fourth and First streets; Philip Wanberg, No. 202 First-street; Peter Geisenberger, No. 266 First-street; Frederick Meyers, No. 125 Fifth-street; Anna Kelser, corner of South Third and First streets; Joseph Riley, (unlicensed,) corner of North Tenth and First streets; Frederick Groppe, No. 146 North Fifth-street. The above parties will have a hearing before Justice DAILEY this morning.

FORTY-SIXTH PRECINCT.—Anton Gross, No. 390 Grand-street; Michael Shield, No. 400 Grand-street; Daniel Doyle, corner of Smith and Remsen streets; Andrew Keane, corner of Grand-street and Graham-avenue; Henry Myers, corner of Ainslie and Smith streets; Henry Seale, corner of Grand-street and B